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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Asia.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Preparations for the Renewal of the Italian War.

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 21st., and from Queenstown on the evening of the 22d July, arrived at this port last evening.

The *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 19th, and the *Kangaroo* at Queenstown on the evening of the same day.

The *Melita* reached Liverpool at 11 A. M. on the 19th.

The *Europa* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 21st ult.

The proceedings of the British Parliament have been unimportant. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had stated that the French Government had made a suggestion to the Great Powers with a view to united intervention in Syria.

The Lord Mayor of London had given his usual banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers. Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL both spoke, but the political allusions were unimportant.

Lord ELPHINSTONE, late Governor of Bombay, died in London on the 19th, at the age of 53 years.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Convention between France and Belgium for the admission of French wines and spirits into Belgium at reduced duties.

The same journal publishes the following: "In the presence of the deplorable events of which Syria is the theatre, and which have caused deep emotion throughout Europe, the Government of the Emperor has deemed it its duty to communicate its views without delay to the Cabinets of the other Great Powers and to the Porte, in order to concert the measures which circumstances demand."

The situation of affairs in Syria had undergone no change. A dispatch of the 11th July says: "No other incident has taken place. The latest state of things continues to be very grave. The Christians are leaving the interior of the country, and emigrating towards the coasts, to be under the protection of the European vessels. 32,000 persons have already arrived at Beyrout and Sayda."

According to the Paris *Pays*, far more dreadful massacres are in contemplation, and the exciters of these disturbances in Syria have ramifications with other parts of the Ottoman territory. The events in Syria are only the prelude to a formidable rising in arms of the Ottoman population against the Christians.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* asserts that England will send a regiment to Syria, and that France will send 25,000 men under Marshal MCMAHON. This was regarded as an exaggeration, although there was no doubt that a strong expedition was being prepared by France.

Great anxiety was felt at Beyrout respecting the fate of the Christians, who, to the number of 45,000, had taken refuge in the south of Kesrovan, and were surrounded by powerful bodies of Druses.

There is nothing of special importance from Sicily.

The refusal of Neapolitan naval officers to act against Sicily is confirmed. Four frigates had joined in this *pronunciamento*.

The official Dresden journal publishes a dispatch from Vienna, stating that the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia would hold a conference in the course of the following week, at Toplitz. Other German sovereigns would take part in the Conference.

A semi-official journal of Madrid says, that in consequence of outrages committed on Spanish subjects in Venezuela, the Government had ordered some vessels-of-war to proceed there.

A letter from Japan alludes to a report that 12,000 Russian soldiers were on the march to Peking. The writer is confident that something mysterious was on foot, and hopes the success of the Allies may not be thwarted by Russia.

The *Times* says there are increased rumors of an intention on the part of the Government to propose a loan of £3,000,000 on Monday, July 12, for Home fortifications; but it is believed that if even a vote for that amount should be taken, not more than £2,000,000 is likely to be called up during the current financial year.

The French funds fell 1 per cent. during the 20th. Notwithstanding the recent contradiction in the *Moniteur* of a loan being wanted, it now appears that an issue of £8,000,000 in Treasury bonds is supposed to be contemplated, at the same time the new loan of £5,000,000 for the City of Paris is calculated to depress in some slight degree all description of securities.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces that the *Pomone* frigate has left for Newfoundland with Commandant DE MONTAGNAC DE CHANVANER on board. That officers carries with him full powers for settling the question of the limits of the French and English fisheries on the great bank—a matter which has occupied diplomacy for the last half a century.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Garibaldi's Plans—Expulsion of Farini and the Motives therefor—Sardinian Policy.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

The situation at Palermo is growing less difficult of comprehension. The abrupt expulsion of LA FARINI lets in a whole flood of light on the subject. It is now clear that GARIBALDI has set out for the liberation of the whole of Italy. We had already many reasons for believing that the liberation of Sicily did not occupy the principal place in his thoughts, and this island once free of Neapolitan soldiers was to be used by him as a base of operations against the Continent, and as a dépôt for the arming and equipping of large armies. It is a difference of opinion between GARIBALDI and the Court of Turin on the expediency and perhaps practicability of this grand scheme, which has brought about the present hitch at Palermo. Of the truth of this there is no longer any doubt.

It now appears that M. LA FARINI, who is a Sicilian, and lived at Turin in exile, was sent to Sicily by the Piedmontese Government, not only to counsel and to hasten the annexation of the island to Piedmont, but to assume the title of "Royal Commissioner," the moment the vote for annexation should take place. Now, the part of M. LA FARINI's programme to which GARIBALDI objected was this: So soon as the vote for annexation took place, and before the act was completed by the other formalities required, LA FARINI's functions, as Commissioner of the Piedmontese Government, were to commence, and these functions were so extended as to place GARIBALDI in the background, and render him subservient to the other And all this was to take place before Messina was besieged; before, in fact, the island was entirely conquered.

GARIBALDI strenuously opposed this programme as not only interfering with his own plan for the campaign against Naples, but for that against Messina. If Sicily was to become at once Piedmontese territory and LA FARINI was to hold the power over him, what was to be his position? He could not operate on Piedmontese territory but in one of two positions: either as a brigand or as an officer of the Piedmontese army, both of which positions were incompatible with the high mission he has given himself as Liberator of Italy. On soil, on the contrary, which was still Sicilian, which he had conquered with his own sword, and where he was Dictator, he would partake neither of the character of a fillibuster nor of a Piedmontese officer, and his action would be free.

LA FARINI, it appears, was showing to his countrymen the real designs of GARIBALDI, and as the Sicilians looked mostly at their own interests, instead of those of the people of Naples, for whom they care little, they were organizing under LA FARINI's direction an opposition to GARIBALDI, having for motive of action an immediate annexation to Piedmont, leaving to time and chance the care of accomplishing the rest of GARIBALDI's programme. It was to stop this opposition, and to rid his house of the enemies that were in it, that GARIBALDI so rudely sent LA FARINI out of the island.

Was GARIBALDI right or wrong? We should say that he was right, looking even no further than Messina, for certainly the man that commenced the emancipation of the island had a right to finish it. To annex the island before the fall of Messina would be to put Piedmont in a position of open war with Naples if one step was taken toward that town; and if GARIBALDI attempted the siege on his own responsibility, he would not only be acting the part of a fillibuster on Piedmontese soil, but he would be exposing Piedmont to a declaration of war from Naples, and a war based upon ground which Piedmont would find difficult to defend.

All this does not prove, however, that GARIBALDI is not in favor of the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont; he is as much in favor of it as LA FARINI, and he has ordered that the electoral lists be prepared for the vote which is soon to be taken on the subject. Only he wishes this formality to be accomplished in a manner to accord with his other plans; he does not wish to introduce a higher power than himself until his own proper time. So that, although the vote may be taken before the fall of Messina, the final formality which shall constitute the island Piedmontese territory will not be permitted by GARIBALDI until this act is no longer an impediment to his other plans. But in order to relieve himself of the vexation of the civil government of the island during this time, GARIBALDI, it is said, has called M. FARINA, of Bologna, a statesman who enters into his own ideas and plans, to assume the head of the Cabinet and the chief direction of civil affairs.

This appears to be the situation of things to-day at Palermo. But other events are transpiring at Turin and at Naples which may materially modify this position. While at Palermo the question was whether GARIBALDI or LA FARINI should be charged with the duty of emancipating the island, at Turin and at Naples they were discussing the whole ground of Italian unity and an Italian confederation. The proposition of an alliance between Naples and Piedmont, at first treated at Turin as a monstrosity and an impossibility, is to-day discussed as among the possibilities. The ground upon which the Cabinet of Turin publicly professes to stand to-day is this: that they do not wish to force upon the people of Naples an annexation which would be obnoxious to them that they do not pretend that a union of all Italy under VICTOR EMANUEL would be practicable or desirable to all sections; and that in any case it is the duty of the Cabinet of Turin to take no action in regard to annexation or an Italian confederation until the people of Naples have expressed their wishes through the forthcoming Parliament. Piedmont has no right to bind the action of the Neapolitans, either by agreeing to an alliance or to any other form of settlement, until they have officially made known their wishes—a demonstration only to be made at the ballot-box, in the election of the Parliament soon to be named under the new Constitution. This, it is supposed will be the reply made by Count CAVOUR to M. MANNA, the Neapolitan Ambassador, who has just arrived at Turin, so that a six weeks' interval will take place before the Cabinet of Turin will make its practical response to the demand of Naples for an alliance. And what may not happen in that time?

When the Neapolitan Government first demanded at Turin whether they were willing to treat for an alliance, the reply, we are assured, was a flat negative. But then the diplomatic corps, instructed by their Governments, who, for the most part, are in favor of the maintenance of FRANCIS II., made such a pressure in the way of counsel upon Count CAVOUR, that the latter, to comply with the wishes of the other Government, and at the same time to put a stop to the Neapolitan advances, laid down such terms as the basis upon which he would consent to treat, as would, he thought, frighten Naples from any further negotiations. To his astonishment, however, Naples accepted his terms, as is shown by the fact that an Embassy, without further correspondence, has been sent to Turin. The terms made by Count CAVOUR, as the basis of negotiation, were that Naples should become frankly an Italian State, which implies hostility to Austria and Rome, and should adhere to whatever vote Sicily should cast on the question of annexation to Piedmont. One can hardly believe it possible that the young King in sending M. MANNA to Turin, intends to go the length of Count CAVOUR's preliminary proposition, and yet the act implies that such are his instructions to his Ambassador. "Drowning men catch at straws," but we were not prepared for so desperate a plunge as this at the plank of safety. We hear, indeed, on some days, that the young King regrets the concessions already made, and would gladly go backwards instead of forwards, and we can scarcely believe that he will consent to such a treaty with Piedmont as will make him an enemy to Austria and Rome—the right arm of VICTOR EMANUEL in an attack on Venetia!

The last news from Naples states that the new Ministry, with the exception of M. DE MARTINO, the Premier, has resigned, and that a new and stronger Cabinet, in the liberal sense, is to be named. At the same time it is reported that new troubles have broken out. Parties are so subdivided in Naples, and the public mind is so agitated, that we never know what estimate to put upon these reports of "troubles," but there seems to be at present no indications of an outbreak in the Garibaldian sense.

From Rome we hear that, simultaneously with the arrival of the Duke of GRAMONT, French Ambassador, at that city, the French troops received an order to commence, company by company, the return to France. This news permits the belief that the Pope, following the example of the King of Naples, is about to institute reforms in his States, for there is no other motive to explain so otherwise a hazardous movement. Who knows but that, after all, LOUIS NAPOLEON will deliver Italy to the Austrian, from the Alps to the Adriatic?

The *Moniteur* of this morning confirmed the worst fears of the people in announcing that the massacres of the Christians recommenced again in the East, at Damascus, on the morning of the 9th instant. Such a feeling of indignation and pain is now aroused in France, and it is to be hoped in England as well, as will warrant the Governments in adopting extreme measures for the arrest of these enormities.

The *Patrie* of this evening contains a singular announcement, to the effect that for some time the French Government has been endeavoring to obtain for Spain an admission into the rank of the great powers of Europe—the sixth—and that the other powers have received the proposition favorably.

MALAKOFF.

PLANS AND PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Messina (July 10) correspondence of the Malta Times.

Very little of importance has taken place here during the week. On Tuesday last two Neapolitan frigates passed through the straits on their way to Trieste. They had on board the Queen-Mother and all her family, besides about 30 of the Court attached to the Bourbons.

A large number of Italians are arriving at Palermo. The *Intrepid*, which came in on Saturday, the 7th inst., brought the news that four steamers were continually running between Genoa and Palermo, crammed with men. Young GARIBALDI has arrived in Girgenti with several officers, to establish order in that place, and a regiment of Italians was on way there.

Melazzo, a place near Barcelona, is to be attacked during this week. There were about a thousand men there, but the men and officers are deserting fast. Yesterday evening the commandant of this place dispatched the French transport *Bresil*, with the 1st King's Regiment of the Line, as a reinforcement. Col. MEDICI, shortly after his arrival at Barcelona, went to Melazzo to reconnoitre, and said that two hours' work would be enough to take the castle there. I suppose in a day or two we shall have the Royal defenders of that place returning here in driblets without shoes or arms. Several Royalists have received orders to quit Messina. Telegraphic communication between Messina and Catania is interrupted.

Another letter from Messina of the same date says that GARIBALDI was within twenty miles of Messina, and confirms the statement made above that Melazzo was to be at once attacked. GARIBALDI on the 4th of July completed his 53d year, and the day was observed as a holiday in Sicily. The desertions of the royal troops continued, and a proclamation of Gen. MEDICI, calling upon the garrison of Messina to make common cause with the patriots, was circulated throughout the town.

The *Unita Italiana* gives some details of the military preparations which are being now made at Palermo "for the next war." Two hundred Paixhan guns, several steamers, and a thousand saddles have been ordered abroad, and will soon arrive for the service of the expedition. Other cannon and warlike implements of different kinds are being cast in the foundries at Palermo, from the church bells. A new corps of movable National Guard has just been formed; it is composed of young men belonging to the principal families of the city, and will serve to maintain order and security in the surrounding districts. The first battalion of this body is already completely organized.

Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE has forwarded to the Newcastle *Daily Chronicle* a letter dated the 10th, and written from Palermo by Capt. DE ROHAN, the commander of GARIBALDI's steamer *Washington*. The following are the most interesting passages of this letter:

On Sunday last the General reviewed fifteen thousand men under arms, who really showed well. Since the three thousand men I brought under MEDICI, MALENCHINO and CALDESI, there has arrived the *Medeah* with three hundred and fifty, the *Provence* with seven hundred and thirty, and the *Washington* with eleven hundred men. The *Medeah* also came in again yesterday from Leghorn with other three hundred and fifty. The *Medeah* and *Provence* are French steamers, and, strange to say, the Consul at Genoa, "by order from Paris," would not allow them to bring anything but men, leaving behind their arms, uniforms and ammunition! He even refused lead in pigs to be put on board, and yet men are as much contraband of war as lead in pigs! Now, the *Washington*, my vessel, not only brought and landed men, armed and equipped, ten large-sized cannon, grenades, grape, canister and round shot, but also the arms, &c., which the French flag would not bring. Besides these arrivals there have been several other small vessels which have come "on their own hook."

This morning we have the glorious news that the *Veloce* steam frigate came in, and delivered herself up, dousing the white flag, and running up the tricolor. The General has just gone on board to welcome her.

The advanced guard of the left wing, under MEDICI, and of the centre, under BIXIO, you, no doubt, already know, left some time ago. The former is at Cefalu, and the latter at Caltanisetta. They are daily being reinforced by volunteers. I am, of course, not at liberty to say when we shall move from here; but of one thing the General's friends may be assured, that when he does move, it will be with a force and a *matériel* that will sweep everything before it, although this will not be without some sacrifice of life.

The *Courrier de Paris* gives minute details of the desertion of the Neapolitan vessel *Veloce* to GARIBALDI. It is a ship of eight guns, carrying besides field pieces in its hull. The crew consisted of 170 men and 10 officers. The *Veloce* had been employed to transport some royal troops to Melazzo. On putting out to sea from that port, the Captain, whose name is AUGUISSOLA, made a speech to his officers, explaining to them the real state of things, and asking whether they would not consider it a patriotic act if they were to rally to the flag which had gloriously floated during the last war against the eternal enemies of Italy. Before the Captain had finished he was interrupted by cries of adhesion, and he at once steered for Palermo, where he was enthusiastically received.

IMPORTANT FROM NAPLES.

THE KING AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Dispatches received by the French Government give the following important news from Naples, under date of Tuesday, July 17:

On the 15th some soldiers of the Royal Guard, in numbers, according to some accounts, about 40, paraded the streets in arms, crying, "Hurrah for the King!" "Down with the Constitution!" This demonstration occasioned great disturbance, and led to collisions with the people in many instances. The Ministers, in order, as some say, not to be implicated as accomplices in the reactionary movement, went in a body to the King, and insisted upon resigning unless the authors of the riot were arrested and brought to a court-martial. The King assured his Ministers that he entirely shared their sentiments, and promised that the mutinous soldiers should be arrested and punished. Orders pursuant to His Majesty's determination were immediately issued. But the King did not stop here. In order to furnish a more convincing proof still of his real intentions, he got on horseback, and, accompanied by the Minister of War and his staff, rode round to all the barracks, harangued the troops, and made all the officers and soldiers take an oath to be faithful to the constitution. At the Granli barracks, occupied by regiments supposed to be especially hostile to liberal ideas, the King formed the troops into a square, and in a short but emphatic speech told them that the best means of proving their attachment to his person was to respect the constitution, and to show their devotion for those liberal principles which would henceforth be the basis of the public law of the kingdom. After this speech the regiments took the oath to the constitution, amidst cries of "Hurrah for the King!" "Hurrah for the Constitution!" The Ministers, after this demonstration on the part of the King, thanked his Majesty and resumed their portfolios. The next day the members of the *corps diplomatique* called upon the King to congratulate him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Weather—The late Lord Elphinstone—European Politics—The Galway Line—Miscellaneous News and Literary Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

We have positively had no Summer this year in England. There have been one or two attempts at hot days, but on the whole they have been failures. Even on the famous Volunteer Review day the clouds threatened a showery fusillade, and to turn all those gallant Riflemen into "Coldstream Guards." Somehow on that day it seemed as if it tried to rain and couldn't. But almost ever since the skies have been revenged upon us. Since the late eclipse, on which occasion old Sol must have been greatly disgusted at the universal contortion of the human face divine, winking and blinking through all manner of devices, in the way of smoked glass and telescopes, at his brief tryste with Latona, as if they expected an *éclaircissement* rather than a respectable phenomenon in the philosophic line—I say, ever since that astronomical caper, which, bye the bye, is generally a "do" upon a very grand scale, and always disappoints the spectators, and I think Phœbus ought to return the money at the door—there has been nothing but constant pouring and dripping on the devoted heads of "Summer" excursionists and others. As for the fruit, it has ripened from force of habit combined with a sense of duty, and not by the compulsion of "pitiful-hearted Titan," and because it couldn't help it; and I hope to Heaven the corn will follow its example. It really is odd how things have ripened and looks as if the sun were a mistake, or at least much over-rated. Only the gooseberries have resolutely stood out, which is as *green* on their part as our workmen's strikes. They only rot for their pains, or at best get bottled, or made *fool of*. Herein man may be taught a lesson by the simplest berry of the garden. With this beautiful moral, let me end my weather-wise reflections, which already, like the rain, have lasted somewhat too long.

Lord ELPHINSTONE died a few days ago, at the comparatively early age of 53. I say comparatively, in this slow but sure country, where, generally speaking, a man only begins to be talked of about that period of life when his whiskers require dyeing, and he reads advertisements "to the bald" with a sigh. Lord ELPHINSTONE was *sent* some twenty years ago, for State reasons, to India, where he proved himself to be a man of very respectable administrative capacity. About twenty three or four years ago, Lord ELPHINSTONE was thought to be too great a favorite in the eyes of "Queen Elizabeth," and the courtly "Leicester" was banished from England in the least disagreeable way. Many, among whom I was one, thought at the time that it was a very great, pity that such an inclination, if it existed, should be balked. I suppose that a certain royal Duchess exercised a voice in the matter. Many, including myself, have since seen greater and deeper reason to regret this royal and domestic tyranny exercised on this occasion. These were the days when the Baroness LEHZEN shone balefully at Court. This was about the period when Lord MELBOURNE used to drive with his youthful and royal mistress, and by the kind indulgence extended to an old and faithful servant, was wont to drop off to sleep on the sofa even in the Royal and Serene presences. Well, Lord ELPHINSTONE went, and another suitor came, approved by Mamma, and the Ministerial circle of friends. In one sense, this marriage has turned out most happily. But, politically speaking, and for the sake of England and Englishmen, I question whether the gallant "Leicester" had not proved a more felicitous match in every respect. *He* would not have questioned the merits of the free Constitution of England; *he* would not have complimented the Guards on their "loyalty" at Sedgemoor; nor deemed Peterloo not less glorious than Waterloo; *he* would not have filled every office and berth in his power with detested aliens; *he* would not have given us a German Legion at Thorncliffe and Colchester, while stout English hearts were refused and thrust back from their country's service, and English soldiers' wives, widows, children and orphans died in ditches at the latter place; *he* would not have looked coldly upon the brave British Volunteers; *he* would not have decorated a PHIPPS with a HAVELOCK and a GRAY with an INGLIS; *he* would not have been a "power behind the throne" exercising an un-English influence in peace and in war. At least I don't think he would. Is there any one who does these things? Let the people of England, in their inmost hearts, make answer and (*not*) say.

There are many serious political complications which perhaps ought to put jesting about the weather and such matters in abeyance; but I do not know that I am called upon to write a slightly anticipatory funeral sermon on the "sick man," Turkey, or yet a lamentation over the fearful massacres which have taken place, nor a very earnest essay upon the state of Naples, which is decidedly extra-Volcanic. Private character, too, is decidedly very cheap in Europe, but it is only want of success which stamps the knave as unfit for the uses of life and the applause of his fellow-creatures. BOMBINO is a tyrant down upon his luck just now. As the French would say in their idiom—there are bombardments and bombardments, executions and executions. There is at present a grand difference between Ischia and Cayenne.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, limited, otherwise the Galway Line, was declared by the *Times* a few days since to be *in extremis*. Since then an awful letter from Mr. GEORGE O'MALLEY IRWIN has been published in the *Times* accusing the Directors, and among them ex Director ROEBUCK himself, of fraud, neither more nor less.

Public expectation has been excited to know what sort of answer the Directors will give. In the meantime, the whole Press is amusing itself with pitching into them hot and strong. They really seem to have no friends. I own that I was surprised to see Mr. O'MALLEY IRWIN's letter in the *Times*; but that journal generally knows pretty well what it is about, and certainly, if the Directors remain silent under these imputations, and affect magnanimity and superiority and that sort of thing, Mr. O'MALLEY IRWIN's dirt will stick to them, and it will take a great deal of brushing and polishing hereafter to get it off and remove the stains. As I told you, Mr. O'MALLEY IRWIN's own character and reputation are none of the best; but he appears to be determined to blacken a few others, if only out of spite. He has accused the Atlantic Company of putting out false and fraudulent bills and advertisements of phantom ships and fictitious captains, to induce the public to have confidence in them and buy their shares, and make the Government give them their contract, which he says they got entirely through him. He insinuates plainly that they pocketed the insurance for the *Indian Empire*, wrecked off Belmullet, in Ireland, and the suggestiveness of his writing goes even further than this. Now it must be admitted that if the directors sanctioned such fraudulent *Flying Dutchman* representations in the nautical and commercial world, they were bold but not prudent men. I never heard of such transparent, idiotic roguery as this. That some such bills or advertisements did appear I have myself an indistinct recollection very suitable to the shadowy nature of the vessels in question. But by whom were they issued? What is the point; and was it for a fraudulent purpose? I am told that they emanated from a single individual, and that he did advertise the *American Empire*, and some other *Empire* or *Empires*, together with the *Indian Empire*, as powerful steamers belonging to the Galway Line. But of this the Directors are stated to have had no official cognizance, although at the time one or two were aware of it, and strongly reprobated it, when the advertisements were withdrawn. I am told also that the individual who did this owned or was in treaty for ships which he meant to call by these names; that circumstances induced him to alter his intention, and thus a sting was added to the imputation which Mr. IRWIN has raked up, and cast upon all. The Directors ought to come forward with a manly, straightforward answer, and should weakness or disunion prevent it, they will find that their characters have suffered in a manner which perhaps they little dream of at present. As for Mr. IRWIN, I give you an extract from a Parliamentary Report, which I think will suffice for your information, if curious about his character.

Appendix No. II. to "Second Report from the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts," page 20.

Mr. Sergeant SHEA—"Were you indicted for the forgery of the letter which I read?"

Mr. O'MALLY IRWIN—"Certainly."

Q.—"Were you sentenced to receive nine months' imprisonment in Kilmainham jail?"

A.—"Certainly."

Q.—"Did you remain nine months in jail?"

A.—"Certainly."

I think Mr. IRWIN might have varied this third answer a little, and instead of "certainly" have said "of course."

The Directors, however, have come to a determination to resign, and that some of them will be reëlected. It certainly would be desirable that before that reëlection Mr. IRWIN's letter should be answered. There are many very respectable names on that Board. Are they to be fluttered, and to separate and fly off like a pack of wild geese at whom a marauding shot has been fired? The Chairman, Mr. HARVEY LEWIS, a Director of the National Bank, will surely never stand this. Lord BURY and Sir HESKETH FLEETWOOD, a man of the highest character and generous antecedents, will surely never pocket this insult. Mr. STOCK, of Lloyds, must take stock of these charges. Mr. LASCARIDI cannot exhibit such Spartan apathy as to sit down in his counting-house under these slanders. Olgos Potamos forbid! The offices of the Company are in what are called "Unity Buildings." A little unity is requisite on the present occasion to repel the accusations made against the Company, and clear all up, or else they may as well "clear out" instead.

The undertaking is a splendid one, and may still answer well. The ships are built. You have probable ere this seen one of them—the *Connaught*. The harbor of Galway is one of the best in the world, and wants but a little improvement. There is plenty of commerce, and passengers "galore." Against all this are the Liverpool and Cunard interests, which have powerful supporters. But Galway must be henceforth and hereafter a packet station; that is a fact.

There is, indeed, much substantial feeling exhibited for poor Bob BROUGH, now that he is dead and gone. I inclose you a bill of the performance about to take place at Drury Lane. You perceive that nearly all the gentlemen "connected with literature and art" show their connection by connecting their names with the entertainment to be given. After all, one must not be too critical or too *savage*, even upon this occasion. I certainly should have preferred seeing some of the manna of sympathy and patronage bestowed upon BROUGH earlier, when there was yet time, if not to save him, to soothe his declining days. Well, well, as it has been, so it will be. It is certain, as an Irishman would say, "A man never knows how many friends he has got till he is dead."

The case of Rev. Mr. BONWELL, and that which *The Times* calls the great "Oyer of Bribery," divide public interest at the present moment. The ladies prefer the first, and the gentlemen, as a rule, the last. Mr. BONWELL is a round, hearty sinner. There is no *mauvaise haute* about him. He seduces Miss Youth, under false pretences, with a matter-of-course straightforwardness of deception, to use rather a contradictory them, which is at once brisk and remarkable. When his wife came home, he did not even take the trouble to remove the young lady's gloves and parasol, and such trifles. Indeed, he seems to be quite capable of the celebrated inventive assurance of the gude-wife in the ballad:

"Hame came the gude man, and hame came he,
And he found a pair of boots where no boots should be."

The "gude-wife," as you may remember, declared that nothing was what it seemed to be. After all the exposure connected with this scandalous case, Mr. BONWELL would continue to preach, and his church was well attended, and, as is a positive fact, chiefly by very young ladies. He defied the thunders of the Press—he abused the Bishop for keeping him in suspense, and not trying him; and though it was notorious that he had basely seduced a respectable young lady, in the guise of a single man, and that the result of that seduction was a child, who died and was illegally smuggled into a grown-up person's coffin, yet he actually adopted an injured tone. He is now defending the case in person, in the Arches' Court, before Dr. LUSHINGTON.

As for the "Oyer of Bribery," Mr. BRIGHT's brother-in-law, Mr. LEATHAM, has been the first delicious victim. He has actually been found guilty of bribery. What will be done with him? Will he be imprisoned and fined, and if so, how long and how much? The *Times* seems to doubt whether these prosecutions will ever come to sentences, and thinks it would look like a "sacrifice of individuals as a vain boast of public virtue." The *Times* is right, so far as this, that a large majority of the House have bribed more or less, and would be sorry not to be enabled to bribe again. Therefore why immolate Mr. LEATHAM, BRIGHT's brother-in-law? To this it might be answered, that he is such a glorious example, and such a "jolly hypocrite," as Sam Weller would say. Only think, that after purchasing his dirty seat in the most systematic manner, sending to OVEREND & GURNEY's, in London, for packages of money, under cover to his solicitor. Mr. LEATHAM declares bribery to be a "degrading offence which his soul abhors." There is only one explanation of this, which at all absolves him from the charge of being the veriest Pecksniff in creation, Does he mean that bribery to get into the British House of Commons is so general and universal, and thoroughly recognized as a part of the "Constitution," that a man cannot in ordinary cases get in without it; that he (LEATHAM) hates it, abhors paying his money for it, but did it, and did it wholesale and clumsily, (having made up his mind to do it,) because he wanted to be M. P.? If so, he ought to get off with the loss of the money spent in bribery, of his seat, and a little more expense, trouble, and the wrong sort of publicity than is pleasant. After all, the bribery at Wakefield was only "unusually gross." For £5,000 it has been asserted that an idiot may be elected to the British Parliament in some convenient spots, and for £10,000 a gorilla. Mr. LEATHAM only paid £2,500—half idiot price and quarter gorilla. The bribes were, however, so excessive, in some cases amounting to £30 or £40, that the recipients could not keep the thing dark. A hairdresser sold a three-shilling "penetrator" for £40. Mr. LEATHAM being a Manchester man apeing the views of the aristocracy, gets found out and deserves it. A Duke could have bought that "penetrator" with a better grace. The Commons do not wish to abolish bribery or they could do so at a sitting. Make it penal servitude in earnest to every man concerned who is detected, and the object would be accomplished. Pray, why not?

Lord Brougham's Apology.

In the session of the Statistical Congress, held in London on the 18th ult., Lord BROUGHAM called upon Judge JERVIS to read the report from the United States. In doing so he said: "I exceedingly regret that the observations I made on the first day have been interpreted into something disrespectful to the United States. No one who has known me will accuse me of such an intention. I respect our brethren of the United States, even when I differ from them. When I called attention, in the presence of our friend, Mr. DALLAS, to the, in my opinion, important statistical fact, that a most respectable colored gentleman from Canada was a member of the Congress, I only called his attention to it just as I would the attention of our excellent friend the representative of the Brazils, who is here to-day; and God knows I do not entertain the slightest disrespect for the Brazils. I ought also to have called the attention of the Count DE RIPALDA (the Spanish representative) to the same subject; they have colonies, and they have persons of various colors in their possessions. I call his attention to it hereby. [Applause]

Judge JERVIS said that in the United States all that was done to secure statistics as to the three great events of life—birth, marriage, and death—was done by the local governments of the States and the municipal authorities. The enumeration was consequently defective. In the census of 1860, however, the marshals had been ordered to return the number of deaths in the previous twelve months, and the causes from which they occurred; and the same would be done in the present year. The promoters of statistical science hoped that ultimately all the States would be brought to concur in some general statistical system.

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.

A FRENCH EXPEDITION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"I hear that ABD-EL-KADER has, from a feeling of gratitude towards the Emperor of the French, offered his services for the suppression of the atrocities in the Lebanon. If the French Government will place at his disposal 3,000 good troops, he engages to pacify the Mountain in very little time. He would prefer having the Algerian tirailleurs, but this is not to be thought of. With all ABD-EL-KADER's scrupulous regard for his word, it would, perhaps, be better not to place too great a temptation in his way.

Something is said of the issue of 200,000,000 of Treasury Bonds for the expedition to Syria, which I again hear is to be on a large scale.

Gen. TROCHU is the Envoy Extraordinary dispatched by the Emperor of the French to Syria. He has left Paris, and is to embark on board the new steamship-of-the-line *Fontenoy*, at Toulon. The appointment of Gen. TROCHU as Envoy to Syria shows that his mission is more military than civil, and it is said that the General will be followed by a division of troops, to be drawn from the army of Lyons. Six steam gunboats have been dispatched from Toulon to the Coast of Syria, at the request of Commodore DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURRY, who commands the French fleet in the Levant."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Thursday evening, says:

The *Presse* states that the Sultan's letter will not prevent the sending of a French expedition to Syria in concert with the other Powers, and without any opposition from the Porte, and all the Government journals continue in very strong language to urge the necessity of intervention without loss of time. I have, however, reason to believe that these papers are traveling much faster than diplomacy; and that, although the French Government desires to land troops in Syria, and is making ready to do so, it has as yet taken no final resolution on the subject, and that negotiations with other Powers, and particularly with England, are still going on.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

At first Gen. TROCHU and a single brigade were to be dispatched to Syria, but it seems that the British Government have addressed so strong a remonstrance to France against her design of isolated action, that the original plan has been dropped. There is to be joint interference. We will send a regiment or two, and France intends dispatching MACMAHON with 25,000 men.

A Paris letter in the *Journal de Rouen* contains the following intelligence:

The dispatch of Capt. DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURRY, of which the *Moniteur* has given an analysis, describes the situation of Syria as so very serious that a report has been drawn up in the War Department, proposing to send out to that country an expedition of 25,000 men—a large number, it is true, but considered necessary on account of the mountainous state of the country, which is not unlike Great Kabylia. The Emperor at first expressed the desire that only 12,000 men should be sent, and it was intended to place them under the command of Gen. TROCHU. But if 25,000 men be dispatched, a marshal—probably NIEL or MCMAHON—will have the command. It is said that the regiments to be taken have been designated, and that the greater part of them are to be chosen from the army of Africa. We are assured these measures are adopted in accord with the guaranteeing powers, and that the representatives of England, Russia, Prussia and Austria were duly informed of the Emperor's intentions. The Ottoman Government is also aware of the preparations that are being made; but they have no political character, and are only intended to bring about the pacification of a country which has been so often stained with blood.

THE LATEST FROM SYRIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO QUEENSTOWN.]

The *Post* contains a telegram from its Paris Correspondent, which says that the French Government proposes to send 8,000 men into Syria, under the command of Gen. TROCHU.

France desires, first, to dispatch troops to the countries where the Christians are in danger; second, to nominate a mixed Commission, charged with the adoption of an administrative reorganization that shall effectually protect them hereafter.

The *Moniteur* also says letters from Beyrout contain details respecting the horrible massacre at Dar El Kamor, and pointing out the odious conduct of the Turkish authorities and of the Government of Beyrout.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by M. GRANDGUILLOT, of which the following is a summary:

Europe will, like France, answer by the most energetic adhesion to the noble initiation of the Emperor.

Nobody will be astonished to learn that French troops will very soon be embarked in order to carry assistance to the Christians in the East, and there to support a cause which is common to all the interests of Europe. The peaceful and lawful existence of the Christians in the East has been guaranteed by the Powers who signed the treaties in 1856.

The initiative which we are taking is therefore but the faith put in the execution of our engagements.

The Sultan has well understood this when he addressed his letter to the Emperor. Unhappily it is to be feared that Turkey is incapable of arresting the massacre of the Christians, and it is impossible to allow the hazards of an uncertain suppression. The defection of the Turkish troops is also possible.

The destinies of the inhabitants are placed under the double safeguard of the treaties and of the honor of France. It is evidently in concert with the Powers and with the Sultan that France is about to act in Syria.

The Eastern question has for a long while been considered as one of those which may most disturb the world.

The best means for preventing grave complications is to resolve by a decisive and sincere course of action from the beginning those difficulties which the want of energy and frankness might perhaps render irremediable.

French consular reports received from Syria state that the massacres which had taken place are the result of a conspiracy of the Mussulman populace. The report having been spread among the Druses that European diplomacy was about to drive away the Turks from Europe, the Druses determined on exterminating the Christians in Syria. The French Consul at the port will be unable to repress a rising which had been organized in its own favor. Under these circumstances, the Emperor of the French has declared that, although inviting the powers who have signed the treaty of March 30, 1856, to give their concurrence for an efficient protection of the Christians in Syria, France, on her own account, will never fail in her mission of humanity, and is resolved upon immediately sending an armed expedition to Syria.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent writes that it is doubtful whether the Sultan's letter will have any effect in arresting, or even delaying the French military expedition, which it is said will not be composed of less than 20,000 or 25,000 men. A French staff officer, who has acquired great experience in Algeria, has reported that the interior of Syria is as inaccessible as Kabylia; that its population amounts to 2,200,000, of whom the male portion are armed and well accustomed to the use of firearms, and that a corps of four or five thousand French troops would be insufficient to obtain order amongst them.

The French Government, says the London *Post*, proposes to send 8,000 men into Syria, under the command of Gen. TROCHU. France desires first to dispatch troops to the countries where the Christians are in danger; second, to nominate a mixed commission charged with the adoption of an administrative reorganization that shall effectually protect them hereafter.

FROM THE BAHAMAS.

Arrival of the Karnak—Capture of a Slave at Nassau, N. P.—Shipping Intelligence.

By the steamship *Karnak*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, Nassau, N. P., dates are to the 30th ult.

Mr. GEO. ALLEN, Purser of the *Karnak*, furnishes us with the following statement:

"On Saturday morning, the 28th July, Nassau was all excitement, in consequence of the arrival of three schooners, with about 360 Africans on board, in a complete state of nudity. Three of the crew of the slaver were on board one of the schooners, and from one who spoke English I learnt that they had mistaken the *Karnak* for a man-of-war steamer, not knowing that any steamer plied between Nassau and New-York. We saw the slaver on the morning of Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 6 A. M. They ran in shore at Abaco, but in consequence of a gale the previous day, they had lost most of their canvas, and had not sufficient left to bear out again from the land, and finally struck at Lanyard Cay, on the Northeast coast of Abaco. On the arrival of the *Karnak* at Nassau, notice was given that a schooner was on shore there, when several of the wreckers put off to the spot, and found another schooner, loaded with ice and railroad iron, on shore there as well, but I could not learn her name, as none of the wreckers who had gone to her had returned. The slaver left the coast with 400 slaves on board, and had lost about 40. They are all quite young—many of them children; about 50 are females. They were suffering much from scurvy and hunger. The Captain and mate are not yet found. The say the former cut his throat the first day out, and the mate shortly after was drowned. That, however, remains to be proved. They had been out 36 days."

The American brigantine *Empire* had been ashore at the Orange Keys, and was assisted off by the wrecking schooner *Superb*, the captain of which with two men went on board to bring her to Nassau to settle the salvage, but as soon as the *Superb* got out of sight, the captain of the *Empire* ordered the wreckers off in a boat which he gave them and then proceeded on his voyage.

The British brigantine *Annette*, of Halifax, from Cumberland Harbor for Baltimore, with 170 hhds., 120 bbls., and 30 tierces sugar, went inside the Molasses Reef, Inagua, 8th ult. Assistance was rendered by the shore people, who, after taking out 75 hhds., got the vessel off and carried her to Mathew Town. The brig, on being surveyed, was found to have sustained no material damage, and was allowed to proceed on her voyage. Salvage, 50 per cent. on vessel and cargo.

A report says a vessel laden with some 2,000 bags coffee had been wrecked on the Hogsties, and all the coffee lost.

The schooner *Levi Rowe* sailed from Abaco July 12, for New-York, with 600 bird-eye pineapples. The Captain, in obedience to his instructions, refused to take Spanish pines, this being the third cutting, and filled up with mahogany, copper, composition, &c.

Advices from Turk's Island, to July 7, report salt selling slowly at 7½c. to 8c.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Capt. JONES, through Major SEDWICK, of the United States Army, writes to the War Department, dating from camp on the Arkansas River, 2d July, 1860. He "regrets to report want of success in finding any trail of the hostile Kiowas or Comanches." The severe service "has used up the horses so badly that a protracted delay in camp will be necessary." When reinforcements reach him the Captain "will again cross the Arkansas and proceed up towards the mountains."

Col. LEE reports, officially, all quiet on the Rio Grande. In case of yellow fever his command would temporarily withdraw from active service in that region.

Capt. R. C. CLARY, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed at once to the headquarters of the Department of Utah; and relieve Lieut.-Col. G. H. CROSSMAN.

The request of the Department of the Interior to have Lieut. IVES, of the Topographical Engineers, detailed to act as astronomer and surveyor of the Commission to run and mark the boundaries between the territories of the United States and the State of California, has been complied with.

We learn on proper authority that the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron has elected to cause national vessels to visit Mexican ports more frequently than has been the custom recently.

News from the corvette *St. Marys*, of the Pacific squadron, states that her commander will be removed and tried by general court-martial, "on account of his conduct at Guaymas." The intelligence does not come from an official source. The *St. Marys* was to make Mazatlan her headquarters during the Summer and Fall. A few trival cases of sickness are reported on board.

The steam-frigate *Powhatan*, of the East Indies squadron, will be due at Philadelphia the week after next. It is probable she may be fitted out for service soon after her arrival. The *Powhatan*, it will be remembered, brought the Japanese Embassy to San Francisco.

The latest advices (June 20) from the Brazil squadron say that the commander of the brig-of-war *Bainbridge* had not received the instructions to return to the United States which were some time since mailed by the Navy Department. As they went by the way of England, they could hardly reach South America before this time.

Two Army Courts-Martial, one at Fort Dalles and the other at Fort Bliss, are ordered for the trial of delinquents.

We understand that the present officers and crew of the razee *Savannah* will be detached, and replaced by a new ship's company, for service in the Mediterranean. Persons volunteering will of course be permitted to remain for another cruise.

The number of officers in the regular army of the United States who have risen from the ranks is 23. It is not generally known that there is a law providing for the bestowal of commissions on deserving soldiers.

Yesterday being semi-monthly pay-day for officers of the New-York Naval Station, $20,000 were disbursed to them. The employes of the Navy-yard will receive about $15,000 next week—making the monthly roll $70,000.

More of the Meteor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was on board of the steamer *Kennebec* on the night of Friday, July 20, when between Long Branch and Barnegat Light, at about 9½ o,clock, the boat heading very near South, I saw the meteor pass across the stern of the boat, or abaft the midship, as I was seated forward of the wheel. It came from a westerly direction, leaving its track with a bright light, and spent itself, or disappeared in the eastern heavens, thirty degrees above the horizon.

B. T. G.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 30, 1860.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

$988,678 IN SPECIE.

NEWS FROM GEN. WALKER.

EARTHQUAKE IN SALVADOR.

A Treaty with Costa Rica Accomplished.

Interesting from the South Pacific.

The United States mail steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port at 3.40 A. M., yesterday, bringing the California and South Pacific mails and treasure.

The advices from Califoania have been anticipated by the overland mail and Pony Express, but interesting intelligence from South America will be found below.

The following is the treasure list of the *Northern Light:*

Wm Hoge & Co.	$50,000 00	P. Naylor	7,000 00
At. & Pac. SS. Co.	11 088 65	Conroy&O'Conner	10,000 00
W. Seligman & Co.	21,000 00	EugeneKelly&Co.	54,000 00
Strauss, Bros. &Co-	60,000 00	Chas. W. Crosby.	9 000 00
A. E. Tilton	4 400 00	Chas. W. Crosby.	14 000 00
Order	14,500 00	J. H. Coghill	3,500 00
L. Arnstein & Bro.	11,200 00	Wellington & Abbott	9,000 23
W. T. Coleman & Co.	27,300 0	Duncan, Sherman Co.	56,029 15
A. M. Lawrence	30,200 00	L. VnHoffm'n&Co.	64,000 09
Neustader Bro	23,100 00	Am. Exch. Bank	40,500 00
H. Cohn & Co	23,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	153 000 00
Ballin & Sanders.	25,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19,000 00
De Rham & Co	56 650 00	Freeman & Co.	5,350 00
Wm. Heller & Co.	44,600 00	Freeman & Co.	452 00
R. Meader & O. Adams	8,000 00	Mora Bros., Navarre & Co	1,000 00
Reuben Meader	8 100 00	S. Lansburg & Bro.	3,600 00
Richard Patrick	52,000 00	E. Zachrisson	769 88
EugeneKelly&Co.	10,000 00	M. Kuler	257 00
John Phelan	13 000 00		
Am. Exch. Bank.	35,000 00		
Total			$988 678 83

Intelligence had been received at the capital of Guatemala of the departure of Gen. Walker from New-Orleans, and that he had been joined at sea by a second vessel, both of which had been seen to the south of Hog Island on June 22. It was reported that he would attempt a landing at Omoa or Trunjillo.

The same news had been received in Nicaragua, and created the greatest excitement there.

Salvador had been visited by frequent shocks of earthquake, and it was rumored that the town of San Vincent was destroyed. Fifty shocks were felt at Santa Maria de Ostuna on the 21st and 22d of June.

Hon. Alex. Dimitry, United States Minister resident at Costa Rica, had concluded a treaty with that Government, which provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to settle all American claims against Costa Rica. The son of Mr. Dimitry comes by the *Northern Light* as bearer of this treaty.

Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher had succeeded in getting through Congress in an emasculated form his scheme for the construction of a railroad through Chiriqui, but the authorities of New-Granada denied that Costa Rica had any jurisdiction over the district.

In consequence of the disturbed state of the country no reliable intelligence had been received from New Granada.

President Ospino, it was said, fully approved of the decree issued by Sr. Hurtado, Intendente-General, forbidding the shipment of arms to the State of Cauca for the revolutionists. It was further stated that Gen. Jones, United States Minister to Bogota, before leaving there, protested against this decree as a violation of the treaty with our Government.

The Conservatives of the State of Panama had just triumphed over the Liberals in an election. The successful candidate for Governor was Santiago de la Guardia.

The Congress of Chili continued in session at Santiago. The Republic was quiet.

The decree of non-intercourse between Peru and Bolivia remained in force, and a war between the two countries appeared inevitable.

Mr. Clay, our Minister to Peru, had just returned from a visit to the Chincha Islands. The prospects of procuring a settlement of our claims against this Government were unimproved.

Stirring times were looked for in Ecuador. Gen. Flores was at Guaramba at the head of 2,500 troops, called into service by the Government at Quito, and Franco was at Bodega with 2,000 men. An engagement was momentarily expected.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

News from Gen. Walker—Excitement in Guatemala and Nicaragua—Earthquakes in Salvador—Treaty with Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

The American steamer *Columbus*, with two weeks later news from the Central American States, arrived at this port from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, on 21st inst. She brings a very valuable cargo of the products of that section.

GUATEMALA.

Dates from this State are to the 10th inst., but the news is unimportant. Intelligence had been received at the capital of Guatemala by way of Isabel, of the departure of Walker from New-Orleans, and that he had been joined at sea by another vessel; both vessels having been seen on the 22d of June to the south of Hog Islands, and the opinion was that Walker would endeavor to effect a landing at Omoa or Trunjillo.

The official gazette of Guatemala recommends that Congress be abolished. This looks as if the President wished to concentrate all power into his own hands. He exercises now almost absolute power, and since he came into office Guatemala has been ruled with a rod of iron.

SALVADOR.

Advices have been received from this Republic to the 15th inst. Several towns near the coast have been visited with frequent and severe shocks of earthquakes, by which much valuable property was destroyed. On the 21st and 22d of June there were fifty shocks felt at Santa Maria de Ostuma, and it is rumored that the town of San Vicente was destroyed.

The foreign merchants of Salvador have protested against the recent decree of the Governor forbidding the importation of any more foreign liquors.

The French *Chargé d'Affaires* has officially notified the Government that indigo and sarsaparilla imported into France from Salvador in French bottoms, are admitted duty free; but that the former article when transported in foreign bottoms will have to pay a duty of 28 francs per 100 kilogrammes—(200 pounds)—and the latter article 4 francs per kilogrammes.

NICARAGUA.

Dates from this Republic to 16th have been received, but the news is devoid of interest. Accounts of the sailing of Walker from the United States had reached Nicaragua, and occasioned [illegible] od deal of excitement.

It is said that President Martinez, who was about to resign temporarily and go to the United States in order to have an operation performed on his eyes, relinquished his intention as soon as it was positively known that Walker had sailed.

COSTA RICA.

Dates from the Capital of Costa Rica are as late as 16th inst. Congress was in session, but had resolved to adjourn on 22d.

Mr. Thos. F. Meagher has succeeded in getting his scheme through Congress, but in an emasculated form, for the construction of a railroad through the old province of Chiriqui, which belongs, as I have already stated, to New-Granada, and strange to say the highest judicial tribunal of New-Granada has just decided that the parties in whose behalf Mr. Meagher is acting, have no right to build any sort of road through the territory in question; while Costa Rica which never exercised jurisdiction over it, says they may build a road or a canal.

Hon. Alex. Dimitry, United States Resident Minister at Costa Rica, has just concluded a treaty with that Government which provides for the appointment of a Commission to settle all American claims against Costa Rica. His son, who has been attached to the Legation, goes to the United States as the bearer of the treaty, in the present steamer.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Rich Yield of the Mines in Chili—Startling Frauds—The American Claims against Peru—A Battle imminent in Eucador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

The English steamer *Lima*, from Valparaiso and way ports, arrived at this port on the 22d inst., with passengers and mail, and $331,000 of treasure, for Europe. Dates are Valparaiso 2d, and Callao 14th inst.

CHILI.

Congress continued in session at Santiago. The Republic was quiet and prosperous. In the Province of Coquimbo there is some talk of constructing a railroad from Serena to the port, and of establishing a bank of deposit and discount. The most gratifying accounts continue to be received from the newly-discovered mines in the Province of Arcagua, and it is said that the ores contain large quantities of silver. A stupendous fraud has just been discovered at Valparaiso. It appears that, some time since, the Chilian vessel *Matias Causena* sailed from Valparaiso, and was shipwrecked on the Brazilian coast, and that a certain party produced bills of lading, showing that he had shipped about $160,000 on her, in ounces, which, together with the vessel, he managed to get insured in several offices in Valparaiso. It now turns out that the money never was placed on board, and that the insurance was effected on false bills of lading. The party that committed the fraud has escaped to Europe, and the insurance companies will perhaps never recover the money they paid on account of the supposed loss.

BOLIVIA.

There is no news from this country. Gen. Belgue has gone back there, after a long absence, for the purpose, it is said, of joining the army against Peru. The decree of non-intercourse with Peru is yet in force, and a war between the two countries is inevitable.

PERU.

The news from this country is unimportant. The American claims are not yet settled, and there is not much prospect of their being arranged unless the United States send a large naval fleet there as the French did. Mr. Clay, our Minister, has just returned from a visit to the Chincha Islands. The recruiting service is still kept up with vigor throughout Peru, and detachments of troops are constantly being sent off to the Bolivian frontiers. It is predicted by a great many persons that the moment Castilla strikes the first blow against Bolivia, a revolution, having for its object the overthrow of his Government, will break out. I don't much believe it; for I believe the Peruvians are all afraid of Castilla. In my opinion, unless they get aid from abroad they will never do anything.

The following number of ships cleared the port of Callao during the first six months of the present year, loaded with guano, viz: 185 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 147,875.

ECUADOR.

News *via* Paita, Peru, has been received here from that Republic. Gen. Flores was at Guaramba, at the head of 2,500 troops called into service by the Government at Juito; and Franco was at Bodega, with 2,000 troops, and an engagement was momentarily looked for. President Castilla, the friend and patron of Franco, has, it is reported, dispatched two war steamers from Peru to Guayaquil to his aid. If this be so, Flores will hardly succeed in taking that place, and its inhabitants, who are heartily disgusted with Franco, will have to indure probably his miserable and despotic sway for some time to come.

NEW-GRANADA.

Disturbed Condition of the Country—The Decree of Senor Huertado Approved by President Ospino—Triumph of the Conservatives.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

I have but very little news to transmit from this quarter by the steamer which is to sail from Aspinwall to-day. The country is still in a disturbed state, and the consequence is we can receive no reliable accounts from the interior as to the movements of either the Federal troops or the revolutionists, and I have, therefore, to rely on rumors and speculations.

A small sailing vessel arrived here a few days ago from Buenaventura, but brings no news from Mosquera's camp. She brings dates from Buenaventura to 10th inst. A vessel which sailed from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, several weeks ago, with arms for Mosquera, arrived at Buenaventura on 4th. Two days afterwards the Granadian war vessel, called the *Istmeña*, which was sent in pursuit of her, arrived there, or rather off the harbor some few miles, beyond the range of the guns of the fort. There are about 200 troops at Buenaventura, recently sent there by Mosquera, when he was apprised of the sailing of the war schooner from this port, and when it was apprehended that her destination was Buenaventura.

President Ospino, it is said, fully approves of the decree issued by Señor Hurtado, Intendente-General for this State, some time since, forbidding the shipment of arms from this port to the State of Cauca for the Revolutionists. It is also said that Gen. Jones, U.S. minister to Bogota, before leaving there, strongly remonstrated against the enforcement of this decree, regarding it as a violation of the treaty between the United States and New Granada, which guarantees the free transit of goods and merchandize of every description across this Isthmus. As the President of the Republic has indorsed the Intendente's conduct, it is to be presumed that he intends to justify himself and the government on the ground that the country is in a state of civil war. This is not the time nor place to discuss the question as to whether the President and his Intendente are right or not. It will be time enough to do this when a question of reclamation arises for a seizure of arms in transit.

The Conservatives of this State, in the election which has just terminated, have triumphed over the Liberals, the present party in power in the State, by electing their Governor, Judges, and a majority of their Legislature. The name of the Governor elect is Santiago de la Guardia. He may be a very good man, and in every way qualified for the office; but every foreigner on the Isthmus who has ever come in contact with Sr. Jose de Obaldia, the present worthy incumbent, will regret his withdrawal from public office. Her Britannic Majesty's ship-of-war *Amethyst*, from Mazatlan and other Mexican ports, with some $380,000 in silver, arrived here on the 16th inst., and sailed on the 24th for England. She is to touch at Valparaiso and Rio. The treasure has been shipped to England *via* this Isthmus. The only vessels of war in port are the United States sloop *St. Marys* and British steamer *Clio*. The United States flag-ship *Lancaster* has not yet arrived, although she is daily expected from the Mexican coast.

The *Narraganset* has not yet arrived out on this coast from the United States.

Major Heiss, of the Washington *States and Union*, came passenger from New-York in the *Northern Light*, and will sail hence in the steamer *Columbus* on the 30th inst. for Nicaragua, to look after some valuable mineral and other property he has in that country. He is on the best of terms with the President and other officials of Nicaragua, which is of itself a refutation of the charge made by some of the papers that he goes out there on business connected with Walker's fillibustering schemes.

I send you for publication in the Times a translation of the decision of the Supreme Court of this country, in the Chiriqui Transit case of Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, by which it will be seen that that gentleman and his associates have no right, in the opinion of the Court, to construct a road, or improve the old one, through the Chiriqui district; and, consequently, all the other privileges and rights claimed by these parties are of no value.

THE CHIRIQUI TRANSIT.

Decree of the Supreme Court at Bogota in the Case of Ambrose W. Thompson.

Supreme Court of the Confederation,
Bogota, May 29, 1860.

On the 15th of April, 1850, the Executive power of New-Granada entered into a contract with the Panama Railroad Company for the purpose of establishing the rights and obligations consequent upon the privilege granted to said Company for the construction of the indicated railroad across the Isthmus, which contract was approved by Congress in virtue of the Legislative act of the 20th May of the same year.

In the 7th article of the contract it was stipulated that the Granadian Government should not consent that any other Company or individual should undertake any other macadamized carriage-road, plank-road or road of any other kind, suitable for the use of wheeled carriages, between the two oceans, across the Isthmus.

On the 20th February, 1854, the Provincial Legislature of Chiriqui issued an ordinance conceding an exclusive privilege to Ambrose W. Thompson, to improve the provincial road from David to the lagoon of Chiriqui, which privilege, of sixty years' duration, has for its object to make this road, which, starting from David and crossing the Cordilleras, terminates in the indicated lagoon on the Atlantic, a convenient transit for wheeled vehicles. That ordinance was afterward converted into a law of the State of Panama, in virtue of Article 2 of the act of Oct. 5, 1855; and the Attorney-General considering it contrary to the before-mentioned railroad contract, has demanded its suspension.

In order to come to a conclusion the Court considers as follows, viz:

"The city of David is situated upon the Pacific, having Bocachica for its principal port, and that of Pedregal more contiguous, only a short distance of level land intervening between the former and latter ports, now crossed by carts, which is known not only through notoriety, but also by the geographical map made by official engineers of the Isthmus of Panama. Consequently that city (David) is in free communication with the great ocean, and belongs, it may be said, to its coast; which it results that a road which unites David with the Chiriqui lagoon, that is with the ports of the Atlantic, is a road which undoubtedly passes from sea to sea. Well, if this road is one for wheeled vehicles, and if it has been ordered or permitted to be constructed in that manner, (suitable for wheels,) at a time subsequent to that at which the contract was made for the construction of the railroad, then the act which so permitted it will be contrary to article 7 of this last contract. It will be difficult to find an impartial mind that will sustain the contrary.

Those interested with Thompson think thus: According to the latter part of the Article 7, before mentioned, the privilege relative to the railroad cannot and ought not to oppose in any manner the conclusion, preservation and improvement of those roads which already existed, or which may have been under construction in the year 1850; and as the road from David to Bocas del Toro had existed more than fourteen years, it is clear that it is comprehended in the exceptions established in the latter part of that article. But then, how and what class of roads was that which existed to Bocas del Toro, whether outside of it, (which is not explained to Admiralty Bay,) or touching only some of the coves of the Chiriqui lagoon? What class of improvement was that which according to the nature of this road, it was called to receive.

This road, conceding much to it, might have been a bridle-path; and, under such supposition, and with this object, it was that it could be improved without conflicting with the Railroad Company's contract. But the moment it accommodated wheeled vehicles its nature entirely changed; it was not an improved road, but a transformed one. It was a new road susceptible of what a bridle-path is not. Animals can travel over a cart-road, but carts cannot travel over a road fit only for animals. Anything is improved, strictly speaking, when it is made more suitable to its primitive object; but when that thing is employed for or destined to a distinct use from what it was before, it is no more an improvement but a change.

The privilege granted to Thompson was in reality to construct, upon the old road, a new one, which, crossing the Isthmus by the route of Chiriqui, should place the Atlantic in communication with the Pacific.

But Thompson's attorney has subsequently represented that in what is commonly called the Isthmus of Panama there is more than one isthmus, or rather that there is also that of Chiriqui; since, according to various geographies, that of Panama does not extend beyond the 81st degree of west longitude, and that the road, or the line of the road, to David, passes between the 82d and 84th degree of west longitude: adding, that by legislative acts the existence of more than one isthmus has been recognized, and the legal possibility of making various routes of communication across the neck which unites the two Americas, since the Executive power has been authorized to that effect, and explorations have been made upon this particular.

Isthmus is, according to geographies, a narrow portion of land, situated between two seas, which unites by its two extremities two other portions of land, which are sometimes two continents. That of Panama unites North with South America, and begins on the side of the latter in Darien, and terminates at our confines with Costa Rica, in the direction of the ridge of Cruces, to the river Culebras or Dorados, according to the geographical maps of that part of the Republic.

Geographical descriptions are sometimes in the wrong: and should it be certain that the Isthmus of Panama commenced at 77 degrees and terminated at 81, the city of Panama itself would not be within the Isthmus.

It is generally admitted that the termination of this tongue of land on the west is the point where the territory of Costa Rica, or Central America begins; and since this is acknowledged, as it is in fact, there is no room to admit of an Isthmus of Chiriqui. If those capricious distinctions should serve to establish a right, an unlimited field would be opened to such distinctions, and cutting the Isthmus of Panama into several strips, we should have in that way the Isthmus of Santiago, of Parita, San Miguel, &c., &c.

But apart from this there is a legal antecedent which must be decisive for the Court. In article 35 of the treaty between New-Granada and the United States, of 12th December, 1846, the Isthmus of Panama is defined as comprehending from "its southernmost extremity until the boundary of Costa Rica." There is no place, therefore, for that of Chiriqui.

It is a fact that Congress has endeavored to favor maritime routes across the Isthmus since the establishment of the railroad, but it is also a fact that the legislative acts on this subject, with the exception of Article 1 of the law of the 6th of May, 1859, (which is not very clear,) have refused to that portion near the Darien, and which was not comprehended in the territory over which the Company acquired control, as per Article 2 of their contract, any rights in respect to works of this kind, and that this is so is deduced from the Executive decree of Aug. 7, 1847, which defines the limits of the Territory of Darien, which decree has been published in the *Official Gazette* No. 902. From this it comes that that in certain legislative acts the Isthmus of Darien has been recognized; and, at all events, it is certain that this territory was not taken into account in the stipulations made with the Railroad Company.

The law of 22d June, 1850, which suppresses the Territories of San Andres, Darien, and San Martin, completely confirms this assertion; a law by which the Territory of Darien was incorporated into the Province of Panama, and a law which, being posterior to the Railroad contract, proves well that what it added was not taken into account, as a portion of the Isthmus, when that contract was made.

Lastly, Articles 15 and 17 of this same contract plainly show that Darien, as well as Bocas del Toro, were not comprehended in the stipulations about concessions of vacant lands; since then they formed separate Territories.

Consequently, excavations for the formation of maritime canals might be permitted at the extreme south of the Gulf of Panama without infringing the stipulations of the Railroad Company: for example, between the Gulf of San Miguel or Darien del Sur and the Canal of Savardi, or from Darien del Norte or Gulf of Uraba, by the mouths of the Atrato and the River Furando, to the Pacific.

But even admitting that this may not be entirely exact, the most that could be concluded would be that such canals should not be carried into effect without the consent of the Company, according to the provisions of article 49 of the law of 1st of June, 1852, which conceded a privilege for opening a canal to Patrick Wilson and Edward Cullen; but in order to establish the existence of an Isthmus of Chiriqui, they cannot find the boundary of the Isthmus to exist before reaching the territory of Costa Rica, and much less construct carriage roads there. From what has been advanced thus far, it can and must be concluded that the ordinance or law which is now examined is contrary to article 7 of the railroad contract. But even conceding, for the sake of argument, that this is not certain, that law is still unconstitutional, whether we consider the epoch at which it was issued as an ordinance, or whether we consider the present time, as we are going to demonstrate.

In 1854, the time of the issue of the ordinance, the National Constitution of the 21st of May, 1853, was in force and by Section 3 of Art. 10, all that related to roads and canals for joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans was reserved to the General Government; it being proper to advert that, by Article 58 all the ordinances and municipal dispositions which might be contrary to said Constitution were annulled. The ordinance, then, issued by the Legislature of Chiriqui, conceding a privilege to Ambrose W. Thompson, could not be given him according to this Constitution, because it infringed upon it.

Subsequently, the Constitution of the Confederation, of the 22d May, 1858, was given, and in Section 19 of Art. 15, interoceanic routes, which existed or shall be opened in the territory of the Confederation, are declared of the exclusive competency of the General Government; also declaring derogated, by Art. 76, all the acts of the States which should be contrary to said Constitution; so that, in earnest truth, the law of Panama, which is under discussion, might well be considered as not existing, were it not that it is still pretended to carry it into effect, and to found upon it rights which, it is said, have been transmitted to a foreign Government contrary to what is stipulated in article 18 of that said law or ordinance.

At all events, if there should still be doubts which do not exist in the minds of the Court, the Senate is a Court of Appeals, which, in its judgment, will decide what it considers convenient, correcting any errors that may be found in this resolution.

For all these considerations, the Supreme Court of the Confederation, using the power conceded to it by article 59 of the Constitution, suspends article 2 of the law of the 6th October, 1855, of the State of Panama, so far as it approved the ordinance issued in David, the 20th February, 1854, conceding a privilege to Ambrose W. Thompson to make the road between said city and the Chiriqui lagoon fit for wheels, said ordinance being contrary to the dispositions quoted.

Let an account of the present be given to the Senate for a definite resolution, and be published in the *Official Gazette*.

(Signed,)
R. A. MARTINEZ,
ALEJANDRO OSORIO,
BENIGNO BARRETO.

Juan N Esquerra, Secretary.

The Alleged Incendiary Fires in Northern Texas.

From the Galveston News, July 2[illegible]

The devastating work of the incendiaries continues in the northern part of our State. Mr. Otis G. Welch writes from Denton, on the 9th inst., to the Houston *Telegraph*, the particulars of the fire in that town, already reported by us. It took place on the evening of the 8th inst., and commenced in the store of Mr. James M. Smoot, on the public square. The building was in a few moments a mass of flames. A stiff breeze sprang up, and the stores of S. & H. Jacobs and Baines & Mounts caught fire. Some gunpowder in the latter building exploded, and scattered the burning fragments in all directions, setting fire to other buildings. There were but few persons in the village, and all—the women included—labored to extinguish the flames. The whole west side of the public square was destroyed, with the exception of Blunt & Schrode's store. Mr. Smoot was out riding with his wife in the country, and the smoke and explosion brought him back just in time to see his property completely destroyed. His loss was over $30,000. He saved nothing, not even his books. The loss of Messrs. Jacobs was $7,000; that of Baines & Mounts $20,000—they saved their books and part of their goods. A partly finished building of Mr. E. Row, and a store-house belonging to the Aldrige estate, were burned; loss $1,200.

On the same day and same hour, at Pilot Point, the store of Messrs. Smoot & Turner was burned—loss total $10,000—a heavy load for Mr. Smoot to bear.

The store of Mr. Reyers, Mount Pisgah, in Navarro County, was burned on the 8th inst.; everything lost. Origin of the fire unknown.

On the evening of the 11th inst., some scoundrel made an attempt to set fire to the residence of Mrs. Gamble, in the town of McKinney. Fortunately he failed.

Mr. D. C. Hayes, of McKinney, arrived at the latter place from Belknap on the 12th, and stated that on the 7th a fire took place at Belknap which destroyed eight large stone buildings. They were very valuable and were owned by Drs. Foote and Throckmorton, of McKinney. No further particulars given.

A fire is reported to have occurred at Sulphur Springs, in Hopkins County; but no particulars stated.

The losses by these various fires must amount to at least $130,000. The loss at Dallas on the 8th was $400,000, of which only $10,000 insured; the loss of Mr. Dupre, at Ladonia, on the 8th, was $25,000; the loss of Mr. Cate, at Black Jack Grove, was $30,000; the loss of the large steam flouring mill, at Millwood, in Collin County, was $10,000—making a total of $605,000.

On the 8th, the town of Millford, in Ellis County, was destroyed by fire—the particulars of which have not yet reached us.

An attempt was made on the same day, to fire the town of Waxahatchie, in Ellis County, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. On the same day, the dwellings of Messrs. Eakins & Leonard, near Dallas, were burned.

An attempt was made to set fire, on the 8th inst., at the same hour at which most of the above fire took place, to the building in which the *Intelligencer* office is located at Austin.

It is evident that a concerted incendiary plan was attempted to be carried out on the same day, over a wide section of our State, and in most instances it succeeded, ruining scores of industrious citizens and leaving many families homeless and houseless. We have already stated our belief, from facts gathered from our interior exchanges, that Abolition emissaries are scattered through the Counties just below the frontier; they have been detected at several points intriguing with the negroes, and in several instances, with murderous effect; and from the fact that several of those who have suffered by these fires, were directly concerned in the expulsion last year of the Abolition preachers from the frontier, and were threatened with a dire revenge, we do not apprehend any doubt can be entertained as the origin of these disastrous conflagrations. And yet, in the face of this, several of these detected Abolition emissaries have been punished by the people by being simply ordered to leave the State!

An extra of the Dallas *Herald* issued on July 11, says of the fire in that place:

The total loss is variously estimated—some say between two and three hundred thousand dollars; and others over that amount. The destruction was nearly total and complete. Happening at an hour when a large majority of the citizens were *en deshabille* to take an after dinner *siesta*, no one was ready to save his property. Some saved a few things by dragging them into the streets, leaving them there only to be burnt in a few moments, as the flames surged down the wide openings between the houses, and in some instances catching on fire nearly one hundred yards ahead of the flames.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Reception at Concord, N. H.—Mr. Douglas Discusses President Buchanan and Ex-President Pierce.

The Boston *Journal* gives a full report of the speech made by Senator Douglas at Concord, N. H., on the 31st of July. Mr. H. P. Rolfe delivered the address of welcome, and Mr. Douglas responded as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of New-Hampshire: You will receive my grateful thanks for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me on this occasion, and you will accept my grateful acknowledgments for the cordiality with which you have indorsed those sentiments of welcome. For the first time I visit the capital of your noble State. When I consented to make a brief trip through Vermont and New-Hampshire, on my way from Saratoga to Newport, Rhode Island, I did not expect any public demonstrations. My object was to make a quiet visit—a pilgrimage to the grave of my father and to the scenes of my childhood. But from the moment I trod the soil of Vermont I found I was welcomed by the population *en masse*. Men of all parties joined in the reception. It filled my heart with gratitude and rendered it impossible for me to discuss any of those political topics about which the assemblages differed in opinion. I had supposed that when I left the borders of my native State, I would be welcomed only by a few friends as I passed along the road. Imagine my surprise at this vast assemblage—this imposing assemblage, which exceeds in its magnificence and its grandeur anything that I have previously witnessed.

From the bottom of my heart I thank you for this demonstration and your good will. You have been pleased, Mr. Chairman, to refer in terms of approbation to my course upon the Lecompton Constitution. While I have ceased to discuss that question since it was finally decided by the people of Kansas, I will not refrain from a slight allusion to it now, lest my silence should be misconstrued by the audience. I did fight that Lecompton Constitution with all the energy and with all the power that I could command. ["Good for you," applause and cheers.] Reluctant as I was to differ in opinion or action with the President that I had used all my efforts to place in the executive chair, yet duty was paramount to any personal or private considerations. [Applause.] I stood pledged, as every Democrat in America stood pledged, by his vote for James Buchanan in 1856, to maintain the right of the people of every State and every Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions. ["That's so," and tumultuous applause.] In my opinion the attempt to force upon an unwilling people a constitution which they did not like, was not only a violation of the Democratic creed, but it was a violation of the American creed; it violated the Republican, and it violated the creed of every freeman. ["That's the talk—that's so."] I did not oppose the Lecompton Constitution on the ground of its provisions in respect to African Slavery. I held then, as I hold now, that if the people of Kansas wanted a Slave State, they had a right to it. ["That's so."] If, on the contrary, they didn't want Slavery, no power on earth should force it upon them. [Applause, and cries of "That's it."] I opposed the Lecompton Constitution because it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas. I proposed that it should be referred back to the people of Kansas, with the privilege of voting for it or against it; and if a majority of all the legal voters of Kansas ratified it, then Kansas should be admitted into the Union with that Constitution; and if, on the contrary, a majority voted against it, the people of Kansas might proceed to make a new Constitution, with or without Slavery, just as they pleased, and come into the Union with it. ["Good! good!"] And permit me to say that I was rejoiced from the bottom of my heart when I saw every Republican in both Houses of Congress voting for that proposition. [Laughter and cheers.]

Having heard the Republican Party pledge themselves so often to object to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, I did rejoice when I saw them—every man in the Senate and every man in the House—voting to allow Kansas to come in as a Slave State, if the people should so decide. [Applause.] And I will say to you now, my fellow-citizens, that it is a matter of sincere regret that I find the Republican Party now denouncing me for advocating the same proposition that they voted for then. All I ask of them is, to carry out in the future and apply to every new Territory and every new State the identical proposition for which they all voted with me in that Lecompton struggle. ["Good! good!"] The President of the United States, during that Lecompton controversy, put forth a claim which I, as a Senator could not recognize. I conceded his right to recommend the Lecompton Constitution if he believed it to be the act and deed of the people; and should never have quarreled with him on that question had he not claimed a right to control my vote and to compel me to vote for it against my own conscience. [Applause.]

I hold that the President has no more right to control the vote of a Senator than a Senator has to dictate to the President. ["That's a fact."] The President told me that if I did not obey him and vote to force that Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas against their will, that he would take off the head of every friend I had in office. [Applause.] I told him in reply, that my friends were as dear to me as those of any other man could be to him; but that if I had a friend who was not willing to lose his office rather than to degrade me into a tool of the Executive power, he did not deserve to be my friend. [Prolonged applause.] And here permit me to say, my fellow-citizens, that the great contest between the Executive and myself was this: He claimed the right to control the vote of a Senator, in opposition to the wishes of his constituents; I claimed that the representative of the people is independent, and should always act independently of Executive power. [Applause.] Whenever you permit the Executive to direct the representative how he shall vote, you convert this Republic into a despotism. What is the use of electing a Congress if the President has a right to tell the members how they are to vote. ["No need of it."] There is an end of representative government whenever the Executive is permitted to use and abuse his power to control the action of the representative, against the wishes of his constituents and the dictates of his individual conscience. [That's so.] And in my opinion I was fighting a greater battle in Illinois in 1858 than the mere question who should be Senator. [Applause.] In my opinion the question submitted to the people of Illinois was whether or not their Senator should be the mere tool of Executive dictation. [They decided right!] Yes, they decided right, in opposition to an unholy alliance between the Republicans and the federal office-holders. [Great applause.] It was hoped when that Lecompton controversy had been settled by the votes of the people of Kansas, against it, that the warfare of the Democratic Party would cease. But instead of that the war was kept up, and now we find on the national theatre the same game being played that we witnessed in Illinois in 1858. ["That's true—every word of it."] And now you find the question submitted whether or not the Executive of this nation is to be permitted to dictate his successor in office. ["He can't do it"—applause.]

It is said that Mr. Buchanan naturally feels mortified and wounded to have a man nominated by his own party in opposition to his own wishes. [Shouts of derisive laughter.] Well, whether he feels mortified or not, it would have been well for him to have considered that, when he became a candidate in 1856, in opposition to Gen. Pierce, who was then President, and a candidate for reelection. ["That's so."] Suppose Gen. Pierce had then pursued the course which Mr. Buchanan is now pursuing—["He's doing it now"]—that is, used the power and patronage which the Democratic Party had placed in his hands, for the purpose of defeating the nominee of that Party; what would every Democrat in America have said of Frank Pierce, if he had tried to divide and defeat his party merely out of mortification and chagrin at his not getting a renomination? [Applause.] Whatever would have been said of Gen. Pierce in such a contingency, must be said of James Buchanan now. ["That's so." Applause.]

I should not have referred to these things at this time or during this canvass, but for the fact that the President of the United States has taken the stump, [laughter and applause,] and made a political harangue for the purpose of defeating and dividing the party that elected him President. ["That's so." "He can't do it."] What are the reasons assigned by the President for endeavoring to divide and break down the Democratic Party? He does not assign the personal reason that he don't like the nominee. [Laughter.] But he puts it upon the ground that he didn't like the platform adopted by the party. ["Can't help it"] What is there in that platform to which James Buchanan has a right to take exception? It is the identical platform upon which James Buchanan was elected and without which he could not have been elected. ["That's it."] There is not an honest man in all America that will deny that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge in 1856 were pledged to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. ["That's so."] I made speeches from the same stand with John C. Breckinridge in 1856, when he was advocating his own claims to the Vice-Presidency, and heard him go to extreme lengths in favor of popular sovereignty in the Territories. And then, again, if I recollect aright, the Democrats of New-Hampshire held a monster mass meeting at this capital in March, 1856, previous to the nomination at Cincinnati, at which Howell Cobb and Joseph Lane and James L. Orr, of South Carolina, made speeches. In every one of those speeches they advocated squatter sovereignty in its broadest sense. [Tumultuous applause.] I appeal to this audience if these facts are not true. ["That's so."] Yes, this gentleman says he has the speeches in his pocket. These speeches were written out by the speakers after they returned to Washington, and were published in pamphlet form by the National Democratic Committee, as a true exposition of Democratic principles ["That's so—they were printed in the *Post*."] Yes, they were printed in the Boston *Post*, and every other Democratic paper in America, that had the space to spare for political speeches. In other words, I stand now where every Democrat in America, advocating the right of the people in every political community, to make their own laws and establish their own institutions to suit themselves. stood. [Tremendous applause.] I claim no peculiar credit for advocating the principle. That principle of popular sovereignty is as old as free government itself. It was the principle upon which every battle of the revolution was fought. Remember for one moment what was the cause that led to the Revolutionary war—what was the demand of our Revolutionary fathers, the denial of which produced war. It was not independence. In the beginning of that controversy our revolutionary fathers did not desire independence. In every petition to the Crown, in every address to the Parliament, and the people of England, our fathers set out and protested their devotion to the British Constitution and their loyalty to the crown of England. ["That's God's truth."] Of course it is God's truth or I should not have said it. Then what were our fathers contending for if it was not independence? They were contending for the right of self-government in the colonies. They demanded the right in their own local legislatures to pass the laws which affected the local and domestic concerns of their own respective colonies. They did not deny the right of the British Parliament to pass laws on all subjects which were imperial and not colonial. They did not deny the right of the British Government to do all acts and things which affected the general welfare of the Empire, without interfering with the local domestic concerns of the people in the colonies. But they demanded the rights of self-government in each colony for itself, in respect to everything that was local and internal and not imperial. And our fathers put forth the declaration of independence only when they found that they could not get local self-government without it. ["That's so."] They submitted to it as a necessity, in order to get local self-government. Thus you find that the Revolutionary war is justified only upon the ground that people of the colonies had the right to govern themselves in their local matters without the interference of the British Parliament. We are now told by the Republicans of the North and by the disunionists of the South, that these principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty are very well in the States, but are all wrong in the Territories. [Applause.] They tell us that the Territory is not sovereign, and therefore it has not a right to exercise the sovereign power over its own institutions. Let me ask them if the Colonies were sovereign when our fathers demanded the right of self-government? Our fathers demanded this privilege, not for sovereign States, but for dependent Colonies, for Provinces, for Territories, while they were remaining in a colonial or territorial condition. [Applause.] Our fathers demanded this privilege under precisely the same circumstances that we Democrats now claim it for the people of the Territories. I believe that we Democrats acknowledge the right and duty of Congress to pass all laws, which are federal and not local and territorial in their character. We do not deny the right of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to make peace and war, and to collect revenue, and to perform those general acts which are federal and not local.

But we demand that the people of a territory, the same as those of a colony, shall be permitted to make their own laws and establish their own institutions to suit themselves. [Applause.] But a Republican of New-Hampshire will tell you that the people of a territory have no right to self-government until it becomes a State. Have no right! Why not? Because they say Congress has not given them that right. I have yet to learn that any American freeman derives his rights from Congress. But I am aware that the Tories of the Revolution took the ground that the people of these colonies had no rights except those which the King of England granted them in their charter. ["We don't believe in that."] And they said that inasmuch as the colonies obtained their rights from the crown, why of course the King could take them away whenever he thought proper. What did Washington, and Jefferson, and Hancock, and Warren, and Molly Stark say to this doctrine? [Applause.] They said to the King of England and to the British, that they did not get their rights from the Crown, and that the Crown could not take them away. They told the King of England that they obtained their rights from God Almighty, and he alone could take them away. [Prolonged applause.] The doctrine of the revolution was that all political power was inherent in the people, and that hence all rightful government must emanate from the people, and be established by and for the benefit of the people. That was the doctrine of the times of the revolution. But we are now told that this inherent right of self-government only appertains to States, and does not belong to Territories, Colonies and Provinces as it did in 1776.

Let us examine this claim for a moment. I suppose that you, citizens of New Hampshire, without distinction of party, all claim the right of self-government. You think it is an inherent right that no power on earth can take from you. Well, I suppose that Democrats and Republicans agree thus far, but the Republicans tell you that a citizen of New Hompshire, who possesses the inherent right of self-government so long as he stays here, forfeits that same right the moment he crosses the State line and enters a Territory of the United States. [Applause.] Is it true that a citizen of New-Hampshire forfeits his inalienable right to self-government when he moves to a Territory? ["No! no!"] What provision of the Constitution of the United States works that forfeiture? ["Jim Buchanan."] Then upon what ground is it that the American citizen goes into a territory under the Constitution and the American flag? Will it be said that the people of the Territories are incapable of self-government? Who are the people of the Territories? Where did they come from? Many of them are your sons and your brothers, who left the green hills of their native State and went to Kansas. They were capable of self-government, were they not, when they left home? When did they lose their capacity to govern themselves? [Applause.] We believe them no less capable of self-government when they got Kansas than when they started to go there. Did they lose all their senses, all the intelligence which they possessed, when they were on a ferry boat crossing the Missouri River? Where and when, I ask, did the native born citizens, capable of self-government when they started from the old States, lose that capacity? I will not pretend to say what may be the opinion of the people of New-Hampshire as to the capacity of the people of a Territory or a new State to govern themselves. I will only say that we, who have spent our whole manhood on the frontier, do think that we are capable of self-government. [Applause, and voices—"That's so."] We will never admit that you are any wiser, better or more capable of self-government than ourselves. We have a great respect for you of the old States. I think we love you better than you love us. I think so, and I will give you a good reason for it.

I am a native of New-England, yet I left the land of my birth, the scenes of my childhood, the grave of my father, and went to the extreme Northwest. And yet New-England is my native land. I love it because it is. Illinois is not your native land, and you do not love her, therefore, as I love New-England. Hence I say I may believe that the people of the Northwest, who have emigrated from New-England, Virginia, from the Carolinas, from any of the older States, remain loyal in their affections to the States from which they removed, but that they love still dearer the State where they have planted their wives and their children. And yet we say we are just as capable of self-government after we get there as we were before we started. And, with all due respect, we say we are quite as competent to govern ourselves as you are. I will give you a good reason for this belief. I think that the New-Hampshire boy who removes West is just as capable of governing himself as his brother who stays at home. Look around your own neighborhood. A gentleman has two sons. One is a restless, energetic and daring fellow; the other has a good nature, good disposition, and is a good fellow. Which one went West? and which one staid at home and lived with daddy and mamma? [Laughter and cheers, and cries of "Not the lazy one."] The bold and ambitious young fellow went to the prairie or the wilderness; carved out his own fortune, made his own farm, put up his own fences, and perhaps split his own rails [applause;] cultivated his own fields, erected his school-house and his church [Voice—"Made his own cabinet work;"] yes, made his own cabinet work, perhaps [laughter and applause;] and by that time, I reckon, the wild boy had sown his wild oats pretty well, and was as capable of self-government as the brother who remained at home with daddy and mamma. [Applause.] And, what is more, after he had made him a home and a farm, he came back, perhaps, to see the old people. And if he did, ten to one that he put his eye on the prettiest girl in the neighborhood and took her out West with him; thus not only taking away the smartest boy but the prettiest girl you had. [Applause, and "That's the way."] Now, are you going to tell me that such people are not capable of self-government, because they happen to live in a Territory instead of a State? ["No! No!"]

I hold that every political community, State and Territory alike, has, under our system of government, the right to govern itself in all things which are local and not national. And what is more, Mr. Buchanan thought so in 1856, and so thought Mr. Breckinridge in 1856. The Republicans all thought so when they voted for the Crittenden bill. The Democratic Party think so now. ["Good."] This principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention is a cardinal plank in the platform of the Democratic Party. Every Democrat has heretofore declared and considered it a fundamental article in his creed. But here I must be just to other political parties. We Democrats are not entitled to the exclusive glory and exclusive credit of this doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty. In 1852 it was adopted as a plank in the platform of the Whig Party. Clay and Webster supported it.

In 1852 Gen. Pierce was elected on that very ground. I remember well that in the contest between Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce in 1852 the whole controversy was upon which party was entitled to most credit for the compromise measures of 1850. The Whigs were in the habit of claiming exclusive credit for themselves, because their great leader (Clay) made the instrument, and because their godlike Webster advocated it, and their model President (Fillmore) approved the bill after it was passed. On the other hand, I was in the habit of denying that the Whigs were entitled to the exclusive credit of these measures. The Whigs furnished the General, and we furnished a majority who voted for it for them and carried them through. But it cannot be denied that the Whig Party and the Democratic Party, each of them, in 1852 stood pledged by their platforms to this principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories of the United States. Will any man deny the truth of these facts?

How then does it happen that so many old Whigs and so many old Democrats have strayed from the path where both parties used to tread in peace and harmony. The Whigs and Democrats were in the habit of quarreling about the Bank, the Tariff, the distribution of the public funds and the medium of circulation, but at the same time agreed on the Slavery question. Non-intervention was a plank in the platform of both parties. You Whigs agreed to stand back, and so did we Democrats. I want to know if you old Whigs are going to jump from the only plank left of your platform, because I am on it. I will give you fair notice that I will not abandon it as long as I live, if I find every Whig in America on it. As it was with the Whigs, so it was with the Americans in 1856. Remember the twelfth section, in which you *pretermitted* the Slavery question. "Pretermit" was the word. Now I want to know why you will not pretermit it now? I reckon the word pretermit is about the same as non-intervention. Now let every old-line Whig, every Democrat, and every conservative man of whatever party, rally on this principle of non-intervention, and you will have peace and harmony over all this land.

Remember that there has never been sectional strife in this country except when the Federal Government attempted to assume power over the local and domestic institutions of the people. So long as Congress has confined its acts to those few objects specified in the Constitution, as being Federal and not local, there has been peace. But now you find this country threatened with sectional strife. And why? Because you are realizing what the Father of his Country cautioned his fellow-citizens against. You find the country divided in two sectional parties—one North and the other South—the Republican Party in the North, appealing to the prejudices of the North against the South; the Disunion Party in the South, appealing to the prejudices of the South against the North. The Republican Party demand that the Federal Government shall take charge of the Slavery question. The Southern Disunionists demand also that the Federal Government shall settle the question. The Republicans want the Federal Government to wield its power against Slavery everywhere; and the Disunionists want it wielded for Slavery everywhere. Thus you find an "irrepressible conflict" between them. The one is the antipodes of the other, but each is necessary to the existence of the other. The Republicans of the North and the Disunionists of the South occupy precisely the same relation to each other as the two blades of a pair of shears; they both turn on the same point, and cut in opposite directions. Intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories is the pivot on which both turn. The Republicans say Congress must prohibit Slavery when the people want it—no matter about doing it when they don't want it. The Disunionists demand, on the other hand, that Congress shall maintain and protect Slavery whenever the people don't want it. They say they want it protected by Congress when it is necessary to protect, and it is not necessary to protect it when the people want it themselves. Thus, both of these parties predicate their distinctive creeds upon the doctrine of intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories, in opposition to the wishes of the people in all cases. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, proclaim the doctrine of non-interference with the domestic institutions of the people everywhere. ["Good." "That's it." "That's it."] We say to the Federal Government, "Hands off. Touch not the local affairs of the people." We say to the Federal Government what our fathers of the Revolution said to the British Parliament—"Mind your own business."

Passing through Vergennes, in Vermont, the other day, a gentleman in the cars called my attention to an old piece of Continental money, and he said to me: "Do you notice these words—'Mind your own business.'" Another gentleman showed me an old Massachusetts coin, and on one side were the words: "Mind your own business." That was the language of our fathers in the Revolution. That is what our fathers said to the British Parliament when they endeavored to control our people in their local and domestic affairs, to tell the people what paper they should write on and what they should do. That was what our fathers said to the British Government, "Hands off;" "Mind your own business." And in order that they might have it binding upon all succeeding generations, they placed the mottoes on their paper money and their coins where their children might read it. [Applause.] We say now to Congress: "Mind your own business, and let Territories alone." [Applause.] I have a word more to say, and then I am done. I presume that many of you have business before Congress of some kind or other. If so, ask your Representative, when he comes home, what became of the bill. He will tell you he did the best he could, but it was lost for the want of time. [Applause, and "That's so."] Congress lost the whole session in the discussion of the Slavery question, and there was no time for the regular business of the session. One might be interested in the Pacific Railroad bill; another in the French Spoliation bill. And when you ask for them, you are told they were lost for want of time. Slavery occupied the whole time. Ask your Representatives why they didn't remodel the Tariff so that the expenses of the Government might pay for itself, without borrowing twenty millions a year, and they will tell you the bill was lost for want of time. Ask them why they didn't pass the Pacific Railroad bill, and at the same time remind them that Fillmore was pledged to it, Fremont was pledged to it, and Buchanan was pledged to it; and yet with all the candidates pledged to this measure, we could not get a majority in Congress. Ask them why, and they will answer, "Lost for want of time." The negro question takes up all the time, and there is no time left to attend to the material interests of the country. ["The interests of white folks."] Yes, the interests of white folks. In my opinion, this Government is the white man's Government. ["That's so."] It was made by white men for the benefit of white men. ["Good."] And I think white men have a right to a small portion of the time, at least, to attend to their business. [Laughter and applause.] Now, you will never have appropriate legislation on these questions—and I am not discussing what that legislation should be—until you banish the negro question from the halls of Congress. Let us banish it from Congress forever. Remand it to the people of the Territories who are interested in it. Let them do as they please and there will be no controversy between the different sections of the country; maintain the doctrine of non-intervention and all will be peace and harmony. Why cannot we be harmonious now as in former times? You will remember that in the Revolutionary times Northern armies were commanded by a Southern General, and Southern armies were commanded by a Northern General. On every battle-field Southern and Northern men stood shoulder to shoulder, in order that they might transmit a common inheritance to their children. Why cannot we live in peace? These questions come home to us in the northwest more forcibly than they do to you. Go to the plains of the West and there you will find a Yankee farmer with a Southern wife. They have children, and when they go to visit the graves of their fathers and their ancestors, they have to go to Virginia as well as to Vermont. Each boy has a Southern interest as well as a Northern; and he don't like to hear curses hurled at the lands of their parents and grandparents. And when you come to talk about a dissolution of the Union, we tell you "No, never." We furnish the water that flows down the Mississippi, as well as what goes from the lakes down the St. Lawrence; we intend to follow that water wherever it goes, until it mingles with the broad seas. [Applause.] We have the ties of marriage and the ties of blood binding us together. When you tell us this union must be dissolved, we say "Never, no never." We say never, for the reason that we never intend to travel into a foreign country to obtain a passport and have it *visé* by a Consul, when we go to visit the graves of our fathers. Hence there is not a man on the frontier who does not love this glorious Union. And because we do love the Union we mean never to do an act that would alienate one portion of the people from the other. You can only preserve the Union by preserving peace and concord among the different sections. Remember that one tie after another has been severed. This fell spirit of sectional strife has invaded the holy sanctuary, and has divided the Church into the Churches North and the Churches South. This fell spirit of sectional strife has separated the brethren at the communion-table. And when you find a spirit of strife so deadly that it can sever the social tie, the religious tie, and the political tie, what is your Constitution worth when you have the people enemies who live under it? You must bind the hearts of this people together, if you expect to maintain the Union. You can only bind them together by fidelity and justice, upon which the whole system of Government rest.

I feel that I have done injustice to you as well as to myself. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] No, I am not going on. I have done more talking to-day than I expected to have done all Summer. I expected that I was going to pass quietly through your State, but at every railroad station my friends have literally overwhelmed me with kindness, and it was not in my heart to refuse to speak to them. I made no political speeches because I was welcomed by men of all political parties, and it was never in my heart to say an unkind thing to those who were kind to me. To-day I have only touched upon these political topics because your chairman, who introduced me, invited my special attention to them. I don't intend, as a general thing, to enter into the political discussions of this year. It is the first time in twenty-seven years that I have looked on upon a political fight without taking a hand in it. [Applause.] I am now enjoying a holiday, visiting the watering places for the first time, taking a little recreation, and, as it seems, speaking a little just for exercise. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, I must again, seriously and with profound gratitude, express to you my thanks for the manner in which you have received me this day. It certainly is a magnificent and imposing demonstration—one that I feel that I have a right to be proud of, one that does credit and honor to you that have got it up. I do not accept it as a personal tribute to myself. I believe, and I am rejoiced to believe, that it is intended as a forcible manner of expressing your devotion to those political principles with which my public life has been identified.

In the evening Mr. Douglas was entertained at the house of Mr. Oliver L. Sanborn, where Mrs. Douglas received a few friends. Mr. Douglas also took some thousands of his friends by the hand in the City Hall, and when the time arrived for the close of the exhibition, he made a few remarks expressive of his gratitude. Military bands perambulated the town during the evening, some displays of fire-works were made, and Concord has scarcely yet (12 o'clock midnight) become quiet as usual.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Results of Emancipation in Antigua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. John, Antigua, March, 1860.

Antigua has been, and still is, in some respects, one of the favored islands of the British West India group. Though small in size, she has often taken a lead, in questions of political and social reform, that larger, more populous, and more wealthy islands have found it advantageous to follow. Antigua hastened, in advance of all other colonies, to emancipate her slaves. She refused to believe in the virtues of an apprenticeship, or in the doctrine that her bondsmen needed a purgatory to prepare them for freedom. If they were to be liberated, why not at once, and escape the vexation, the heart-burnings, and the suspense of a wretched ordeal? In 1834 Antigua became a perfectly free colony. Her rulers were wise in their generation. They foresaw that with the substitution of free labor for slave labor, much had to be learnt and much to be unlearnt; that the success of the new system could only be determined by time and experience; and that an early start in the race was a point to be gained—not to be neglected. And so it undoubtedly was. Antigua has never had any cause to regret the independent course that she then thought proper to pursue. In spite of an insignificant area—a soil by no means superlatively rich, and a climate too liable to drouth to make the cultivation of sugar a business of extravagant profit—Antigua has managed to retain a prominent position among West Indian colonies. She suffered severely from an earthquake in 1843, but that calamity, terrible as it was, neither checked her industry nor affected her permanent prosperity.

There is no island in the West Indies so bountifully supplied with safe harbors as Antigua. Those most generally in use are Falmouth, English Harbor, where the mail steamers stop and men-of-war find shelter during the hurricane months; Parham, on the north coast, and the principal seaport of St. John. The capital, called also St. John, is the best-looking and best-regulated city of its size in the British West Indies. Its Board of Health is always actively at work. The streets are clean and macadimised; the houses are neat, well built, and of a more modern style than the generality of West Indian domiciles; and it is only in suburban outskirts—the "St. Giles" of the minute metropolis—that a ragged architecture offends the eye. From the midst of the City, its cathedral—built since the earthquake at a cost of $200,000—rises quite grandly. The Moravian and Wesleyan chapels, the city hall, the poor-house, the hospital, and the gaol—all commodious and even elegant structures, testify in favor of Antigonian prosperity. And it is a well-earned prosperity. The whole island is only 55 miles in circumference, and its revenue, about £35,000 sterling, is derived from a population that scarcely exceeds that figure. Of this revenue some £10,000 are directly appropriated to religious, educational and charitable purposes. Among them the schools receive £1,000, the established church £860, the poor-house £2,340, the lunatic asylum £2,000, the board of health £1,700, the hospital £1,350, and the public library £120. The Island Government has kept up a strong militia force ever since the regular troops were withdrawn, eight years ago. It also supports a fire brigade, the only institution of the kind, I believe, in the British West Indies. In so small a community it would, of course, be unreasonable to look for any extensive trade; but St. John is sufficiently busy to satisfy any stranger that Antigua has no place among those ruined West India Colonies which exist in people's imaginations.

The Island of Antigua embraces some 70,000 superficial acres, of which about 58,000 are owned by large proprietors. Sugar, excepting a small quantity of arrowroot grown by settlers, is the only article of export, and the estates average in size 320 acres. Very few exceed a thousand acres. In a geological and agricultural point of vew, the northern and southern divisions of Antigua offer a striking contrast. The former, comprising the parishes of St. John, St. George and St. Peter, is a low, level country, admirably adapted to the cultivation of the cane; and, excepting the towns, villages, and Government lands, the entire section is in the hands of large proprietors. The southern division, comprising the parishes of St. Mary, St. Paul and St. Phillip, is mountainous. Sugar plantations cover three-fourths of this section, and the remaining fourth, about 9,000 acres, is checkered with negro settlements. The hills, which trend along the southern coast, seduce the laborers from the estates, and are, in other respects, a barrier to the extension of cane cultivation, which, in Barbados, does not exist; but even the level lands of Antigua have not that garden-like appearance which makes Barbados a very Eden among West India Islands. Not that so many acres of cane in the one yields less than an equal number of acres in the other; I have seen cane pieces in Antigua yielding three and four hogsheads to the acre; but the cultivation of the chief staple is less general, and lacks that superb finish which is characteristic of Barbados, and is an undoubted evidence of the superabundance of creole labor that she alone, of all the British Antilles, has been able to command.

Judged by a commercial or a moral standard, Antigua, as a free colony, is considerably in advance of Antigua as a slave colony. The island, since Abolition, has yielded a single crop of 20,000 hogsheads—the largest on record, and one which, under the most favorable circumstances, it would be difficult to surpass. Antigua, however, suffers so greatly and so frequently from want of rain, that her crop varies more than that of any other island. It has fallen, from this cause alone, to 8,000, 7,000 and even 5,000 hogsheads; and it is, therefore, necessary to take an average, in order to estimate correctly the value of Antigonian industry and productiveness. For ten years preceding emancipation—the period of the island's greatest prosperity under Slavery—its average annual exportation was 12,500 hogsheads, with a field force of 18,320 laborers, one-third of whom must be held to have been non-effective. From 1840 to 1850, the annual average was 13,000 hogsheads, and from 1850 to 1860 it rises to 13,500 hogsheads of a decidedly superior weight, with a field force of 6,000 laborers. While it thus appears that the exportation of the principal staple is considerably larger now than it was under a system of forced labor—an increase that establishes the more telling industry of the people—there is other evidence pointing directly to the same conclusion. In this, as in more important colonies, many of the peasantry have left the estates, and have become independent proprietors of small allotments. They grow arrowroot for exportation, and an abundance of provisions for domestic use, both of which must be taken into account when a comparison is instituted between the productiveness of the slave and the free population of Antigua. The improved condition of the peasantry is never doubted or questioned in the island itself, and it is well shown by the nature and extent of the imports during late years, as compared with their nature and extent before the period of emancipation.

From 1822 to 1832 the average annual value of goods imported by Antigua was £130,000 sterling, of which about £50,000 value came from the United Kingdom and £40,000 from the United States. In 1858 the island imported to the value of £266,364 sterling, of which £114,631 value came from the United Kingdom and £106,586 from the United States. The American imports were principally articles of food, suited to the wants of a thriving peasant population. It must be borne in mind that this great increase of imports has not been called for by an increased population, for, from causes which I shall hereafter explain, the population of Antigua is not so numerous now as it was twenty years ago; but the increase is simply to be attributed to the improved condition and ampler means of the peasantry, developed by the dawn of freedom. Thus, too, in confirmation of the largely-extended trade of Antigua, it appears that, during ten years preceding Emancipation, the average number of vessels entering annually the different island ports was 340, and the tonnage 30,000; while in 1858 the number of vessels entering was 668, and the tonnage 42,534. Of these vessels, 78 of 12,968 tons were American, though only twenty—five with cargoes and fifteen in ballast—cleared for ports in the United States. I have already explained the cause of this difference. The proprietors of estates, under mortgage to parties in Great Britain, are not free to sell their crops to whomsoever they please. They are obliged to dispose of them to their English creditors; and hence the principal staple seldom finds its way to the American market.

The cost of agricultural labor in Antigua is possibly higher than in Barbados, but less than it is in Trinidad, and infinitily below that of slave countries. The following return from a very well managed estate, was given me by a friend, and is an interesting illustration of the low rate at which canes can be reaped and sugar manufactured in the island under consideration:

Cost of Mr. ———'s sugar for the week ending Feb. 25, 1860.

	£	s.	d.
Cutting 315 loads of canes, at 2d.	2	12	6
Carting 315 do., at one dog, (six "dogs" in Antigua are about equal to eight cents)	0	17	6
Loading 315 do., at two for 1 dog	0	8	9
Grinding 315 do., viz.: Feeder, two cane carriers, one Megass do., one fuller	2	8	11
Mill-bed cleaner, at 6d. per day	0	3	0
Boiling-house, viz.: one at 1s., four at 10d.	1	6	0
Copper Hole, viz., one at 1s., three at 10d.	1	1	0
Potting 11¾ hhds. sugar	0	5	9
Premium on 11¾ hhds. at 1d.	0	8	9
Total	£9	12	0

Cost per Hogshead—£0 16s. 4d.

Quantity per Hogshead—1,350 gallons; 27 loads of canes.

I have estimated the number of field laborers in Antigua at 6,000—something above the actual return made several years ago in answer to a call of the Legislature. On a given day, in the middle of the crop season, a census was taken of laborers at work, and the number was found to be as stated above. They earn, on an average, twenty cents a day, during a year of 250 working days. Estimating the crop at twenty-five million pounds, each laborer, costing $50 per annum, will be found to produce 4,166 pounds, which fixes the cost of agricultural labor in Antigua at 1 1-5 cents for each pound of sugar manufactured—a figure, it is needless to add, greatly below the cost of labor in slave countries.

There is more general intelligence, in my judgment, among the people of Antigua than among the creoles of any West India Colony that I have visited. The efforts to educate the masses have been more persevering and better directed in this than in other islands. There are laymen and clergymen among the Commissioners who compose the Board of Education, and a dignitary of the Established Church acts in concord and in concert with a Moravian Bishop. At the time of emancipation the number of scholars attending Sunday and other schools was 1,886. In 1857 there were 36 day schools in operation, and 3,520 scholars receiving instruction. In 1858 there were 52 day schools and 4,467 scholars. There were also 37 Sunday schools and 6,418 scholars. The population of Antigua, between the ages of 5 and 15, is estimated at 8,000, and it therefore appears, from the figures just given, that a large proportion of the rising generation attend the various schools of the Island. Of the present generation, though far less instructed and less intelligent than their children will be, much can be said in their favor besides the fact, important in an industrial point of view, that they are producing more now than they produced when they were slaves. In 1846 there were in the Island 67 villages, containing 3,187 houses and 9,033 inhabitants. All these villages were founded and all these houses built since emancipation. In 1858, after another lapse of twelve years, 2,000 additional houses had been built, and the number of village residents had risen to 15,644. At the same period there were only 299 paupers in the Island, with no ostensible means of earning a livelihood. It further appears that education has raised the standard of morality in Antigua. Marriages are much more frequent than they used to be, and concubinage is discountenanced. The number of illegitimate births averages 53 per cent. In some other islands it exceeds 100 per cent.

The prison statistics of 1858 are unusually large, owing to the numerous arrests of persons implicated in the March riots. These riots were quite unpremeditated, and neither directly nor indirectly were they connected with any political movement or design. I am careful in making the assertion, for I have heard them differently construed. A report gained currency at the time that the disturbance was the result of a deliberate conspiracy among the blacks to murder the white inhabitants of the Island; but the foolish *canard*, if ever believed in Antigua at all, was fully exposed during the searching investigation that ensued. People, it is true, were powerfully excited while the commotion lasted, and the Government, with a somewhat undignified timidity, applied to a neighboring French colony for military aid. For these reasons it was prudent, perhaps, to keep up the impression that the lives of Her Majesty's lieges had been greatly endangered, and her authority in Antigua seriously threatened. But as to the nature of the riot, no doubt whatever is now entertained.

It originated in a private quarrel between two rival stevedores—a creole of Antigua and a creole of the Island of Barbuda. The latter being victorious, became an object of popular vengeance, and fled for protection to the Police Station. Thither the mob followed, and attempting to storm the building, they were met by a discharge of musketry. Five persons were killed and sixteen wounded. This rendered the mob more infuriated than ever; and, considering that the Island was without a garrison and wholly defenceless, law-abiding citizens were naturally alarmed. The rioters marched about the streets destroying the houses of the policemen who had fired on them. They did not attempt to injure the property of private citizens; but having completed their work of special demolition, they turned again to the Station, and made another attempt to capture it. The Governor was now on the ground. He had ridden among the mob exhorting and remonstrating, but their passions were thoroughly roused, and they refused to listen to his counsel. It was not until they had renewed their assault on the Station and had almost gained the Arsenal, that the order was given to fire. Three rounds effectually dispersed the mob and quelled the riot, though it was thought advisable to place the Island for a time under martial law. Since then a permanent militia force has been kept up. Throughout these disturbances, which lasted several days, the hostility of the rioters was never directed against the whites. They sought vengeance only on the Police, themselves black and colored, and the outbreak, wholly unpremeditated, never extended beyond the town in which it originated.

The progress made by the people of Antigua since emancipation would certainly justify an extension of their very limited franchise. Members of Assembly must have an income of at least £66 13s. 4d. from real property, or of £200 from any occupation or business. To vote, a resident of Antigua must be a proprietor of ten acres in fee simple; of five acres, with buildings, equal in value to £111; or of one acre, with buildings, of the value of £222. The occupant of a tenancy renting for £88 17s. 10d. is also qualified. A town voter must hold property of the value of £13 6s. 8d., or pay rent to the amount of £26 13s. 4d. This high qualification excludes the middle classes from the polls. The Legislature is composed entirely of planters, or of those whom the planters choose to put there. In some districts of Antigua the influence of one large proprietor is sufficient to elect two members of Assembly. The application of the vast machinery of the British Constitution, and its inseparable Church Establishment, to each of the lesser West India colonies, is susceptible of the *reductio ad absurdum*. The machinery is so imposing, and occupies so much space, that popular liberty in a small community is squeezed into the narrowest possible compass.

W. G. S.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Religion of Rome Losing its Power—French Influence—Feeling Towards Prussia and England—Americans in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondnt.

Florence, Saturday, July 14, 1860.

The priests are constantly saying all Italy is falling into infidelity, and the Italians themselves tell us we are coming to believe nothing. With the testimony of priests and people to the same effect, one must conclude that there is some truth in the declaration. If such a condition and continued tendency of things exists, who is to blame for it? Certainly nobody but the Roman Catholic Church and its ministers. The Church in Italy remains what it has so long been, a selfish and heartless worldly power. It has little or no faith in human progress, or in man as an improvable being, and will not put itself in harmony with the spirit of the age. While it claims to be the leading influence of civilization, it is in fact the greatest obstacle to civilized progress. It claims to be the only true fountain of faith, but its faith is in power, in riches, in barren dogmas, and in bayonets, and not so much in any good aspirations or intentions springing up, by God's aid, in the heart of man. Its sympathies must naturally be with despotism, for its own character is despotic.

It is certainly a most extraordinary spectacle, that under the very shadow of the grandest temples which the Religion of Rome has built, that religion—at least as an institution of State—is losing its power. Its moral influence over those whom of all others it might naturally be expected to control, is every day growing weaker. Of all Catholic countries, Italy, in its moral susceptibilities, at the present moment, undoubtedly presents the most favorable field for Protestant propagandism. What the priests call infidelity, is that condition of general opinion and feeling which springs from a longing to escape from that despotic control which hinders true moral growth, while it is the irreconcilable enemy to political as well as religious freedom. The political revolution now going on in Italy has given its hand to the reform which is destined to work great changes in ecclesiastical affairs. Church and State together are undergoing a renovation. Their relations will become less intimate, and the power to assist each other, or to combine to restrain the people in the assertion of their rights, will be weakened, if not taken quite away. Italy can in no manner lose—must gain everything—by the great national movement which is now going forward. It is natural that the priestly order, not less than the royal, should view with indignation and alarm the progress of a cause which has for its object the curtailment of undue influence and the destruction of a monopoly of privileges which both have too long enjoyed.

French influence is supreme in Italy. The prestige of the Emperor Napoleon knows no diminution; but, on the other hand, is daily on the increase. The doctrine of national autonomy, invented or revived by Napoleon III., has proved, and will prove, an agent of inestimable value to that monarch. With it the Emperor and France can serve themselves in an important manner, while with it, also, they may captivate and aid neighboring States. The astute sovereign, so far, has been singularly fortunate with his three doctrines of nationality, popular election and non-intervention. With these, backed by the sword, he has helped Italy in a wonderful degree, and the proposal is made to render the same kind service to Germany. If the Regent of Prussia and his ministry have half the courage, intelligence and energy shown by the King of Piedmont with his Council, headed by Cavour, they will not let the opportunity slip for effecting the union and increasing the power of the German Fatherland. What if some slight sacrifice of territory, less German than the rest, is made, and the rubbish of a few petty princes is swept out of Europe? The great German nation has once more an opportunity to show that it is capable of striving for and securing political advantages, as well as wasting so many years in merely dreaming of them.

For the rest, Italy is looking towards Prussia, and hoping and praying that her sovereign may accept the doctrine of the new European revolution, by which the two popular monarchs of France and Italy have made themselves so strong. It is no longer of much use for kings to form alliances with each other for the purpose of making themselves more sure of their power. The true alliance now is that between the sovereign and those he attempts to govern. Without this, no throne in Europe can be said to have any stable foundation. As to English influence, it is nearly extinct in Italy, or no longer valuable for any practical purpose. The Italians thank the English for their sympathy, and accept it for what it is worth. But this country has not yet been called upon to be grateful to the other for much else. The Italians cannot forget that forty or fifty years ago England was most ready of all the Powers to give away their country to their Austrian enemies, and they have no assurance that, as new circumstances arise, that Power may not be ready to assist in doing the same thing again. English journalism, which is so warm in its sympathy now, gave its "sympathy" to Austria, and sneered at the possibility of Italian liberation, until France had given such tremendous blows to Austria as to greatly weaken and humiliate that Power. For the furtherance of supposed English interests, the enemies of Italy were helped to secure a foothold here, and no mere sympathy has since that time succeeded in driving a single one of those enemies out of the country. The Italians owe to a people which has sufficient generosity to fight for a palpable "idea," all they have yet obtained by direct foreign aid. The absence of enthusiasm in the English character, and the standard of measuring everything by the pound sterling, and the piece of roast beef, as well as "solid advantage to self," which is the governing principle of the nation, would naturally preclude the hope of assistance from that quarter, without, at least, the certainty of a two-fold compensation.

There has been a sudden avalanche of Americans into Florence during the past week. No less than thirty-six arrived at one hotel—De la Ville—in a single day. Twenty-three of these were of one family, that of Commodore Stockton, of New-Jersey, with his son, the Minister of the United States at Rome. The lucky proprietor had not seen so many of one party enter his hotel since the King of Prussia took possession of it about two years ago. The truth is, a great many of the hotels on the Continent are now principally dependent on American travelers for their support. The time was when the English took the lead, but the Americans have at length crowded them into the second place. Several of the hotels in Florence would be obliged to shut their doors for the Summer, were it not for the recent irruption of our countrymen of this year's importation. People here whose fortunes are dependent upon, or in any way affected by the flux and reflux of the tide of foreign travelers, are opening their eyes to the importance of our being accommodated first, keeping in view the profit to themselves thus to be derived.

The King's Lieutenant, the Prince Carignano, left Florence a week since for a visit to Turin, which, it is said, may be prolonged to about fifteen days. Baron Ricasoli is what he has been, the sole director of affairs. His administrative ability has been already thoroughly put to the test. The enemies of the State, in a stealthy and treacherous manner, endeavor to throw obstacles in the way and excite confusion; but the skill and sagacity of the Governor-General are equal to all the difficulties of the situation. It has been several times reported that he was to be superseded by some other whom the King might appoint, but nothing is yet positively known of any such intention.

The Austrian and Irish recruits continue to arrive in considerable numbers an Ancona and other towns on the shores of the Adriatic. Nearly two thousand of these are now moving towards the head-quarters of the French Commander, further South. About 10,000 soldiers, or nearly one-half of the whole Papal force, have just been concentrated at the town of Spoleto, eighty miles on this side of Rome.

Ap.

THE UPPER MISSOURI.

The Location of Fort Pierre—Distribution of Annuities to the Dakotahs—Fort Clark—Herds of Buffalo—The Yellow Stone—Milk River, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Chouteau, near Fort Benton,
Wednesday, July 4, 1860.

At the time of closing my last letter we were just making the landing at Fort Pierre, one of the American Fur Company's forts on the Upper Missouri, and about 1,400 miles above St. Louis. The location of the fort is not an attractive one, either from its site or the character of the surrounding country, which is barren in the extreme; but being a point of meeting of the various lords of Dakotah and Sioux Indians, it is highly valuable to the Company as a place of trade—and the number of robes made at this point is only exceeded by their fort in the Black-foot country, (Fort Benton.) At Pierre we landed the trading goods and the annuities of the Dakotahs, who, as the gift is a free one from their "Great Father," the President—are very prompt in attendance upon the distributions. The number assembled on this occasion was not large—only about 800 souls, but it contained representatives from nearly all the principal bands of the Missouri Dakotahs. As a specimen of the names that some bear, I give Bear's-Rib, principal Chief of the whole nation, under the "Harney Treaty;" "The-man-who-carries-the-stone," "Little Thunder," and others equally lengthy. I forbear giving their Indian cognomen, which are almost unpronounceable; besides I might run the risk of mis-spelling, an error they might not forgive, should it ever be brought to their notice. As this nation is the most powerful and warlike of any now confined within our territory, we viewed them with more interest than if looking upon a tame and more subdued people. The nature of their reception was rather peculiar, and very interesting. In the front stood the Chiefs, attired in their gaudiest war-costumes; behind these were their soldiers, in uniform, a dress adopted under the Treaty above-mentioned, and, by-the-bye, the first uniformed Indians I ever encountered. In rear of these were their women and children, and again behind these their horses, hitched into the *traveille*, and ready to carry off to their respective lodges the articles given them. After some preliminaries, their goods were piled in front of the respective bands, and were then distributed by the young warriors under the superintendence of the Chiefs.

The men of this tribe are a tall, powerful and fine-looking set, and are the dread not only of their neighbors but of any nations they may wish to pass through. From their mode of life, which is highly nomadic, and their manner of subsistence, which is solely by the chase, they have become experts not only as horsemen, but also in the use of the bow and arrow—a weapon that is very formidable in their hands. Horse-stealing is a part of their religion, and they are never known to violate it when occasion offers. In reply to a speech made by one of the agents, urging them to desist from following the war-path, they replied that "it was their pastime, that their young men needed that description of excitement, and that they had the example set them by the whites, who frequently made war upon their white neighbors." A reply that was difficult to answer.

After a whole day passed at Fort Pierre we pushed off, and continued our journey up the Missouri, reaching Fort Clark, another trading post, in seven days. The country passed through was not interesting, and as we were all looking for the great game of the country—the buffalo—we were impatient to get further up, in the region where we knew we should find them. Between Forts Clark and Union—a trading post near the mouth of the Yellowstone—we encountered the great monarchs of the prairie, and the enthusiasm of every one of the expedition was intense as they first came in sight. Several were shot on shore, but the most exciting "hunts" were from the decks of the boats, the stubborn creatures crossing directly in front of the steamers, rarely ever escaping, for the shower of balls from firearms of every description was usually tremendous.

The "Mouth of the Yellowstone" was reached on the 15th of June, and Fort Union same day. We were disappointed at not seeing at this post the Crow and Assinnaboin tribes. They both avoided us, fearing the diseases sometimes accidentally brought into the country by the steamers. Our stay at Union—which has a very pretty location—continued only through the night and the following morning, when we proceeded on eighty miles to Fort Stewart, when we dropped the New-York artists, who stopped there with the view of sketching animals and hunting. Our next stopping point was at the mouth of Milk River, where the whole force was placed on board of the two smaller steamers—the *Spread Eagle* turning back. From Milk River to this place our journey has been highly interesting and agreeable. Throughout nearly the whole distance the Missouri runs between banks that are lofty and picturesque in the extreme. In the vicinity of the "Round Bate," a prominent and beautiful landmark, known as the "half-way house," between Forts Benton and Union, we had some of the most wonderful formations that I have ever beheld, and at almost every turn of the sun something new presented itself, but the crowning scenery of the whole river was that in the sand-stone formation, two or three days run from this point. At one moment an old castle would come in view; this would be followed by the ruins of a monastery or cathedral, and then again the perfect outline of a steamboat. How long it will be before a jaunt up this river will become a favorite trip for the Summer tourist, is difficult to predict, but this much I can say that few regions offer at the present time more that is enjoyable to the lover of the wild and picturesque.

Our journey up the river was completed on the 2d inst., just sixty-one days from St. Louis, a long voyage but a pleasant one, and entirely successful, for which we owe many thanks, not only to the enterprising gentleman who conducted the expedition—Mr. Charles T. Chouteau—but also to Capt. John La Borge, whose knowledge of the Upper Missouri enabled us to overcome difficulties that appeared almost insurmountable.

Our detention at this camp will be longer than any of us desire, from the fact that the transfer designed for us is still on the other side of the mountains, and about 200 miles distant; still I fancy that we can find much that will interest by scouring the country hereabouts. The Falls of the Missouri—about sixty miles away—are fully worthy of a visit; this, added to the hospitality of the gentleman in charge of the Fort—Mr. Andrew Dawson—will relieve us from ills consequent upon inaction.

Oregon.

LAW REPORTS.

Term of Imprisonment of Vagrants.

Last week Judge Leonard, sitting at Supreme Court Chambers, released a woman from confinement on Blackwell's Island on the ground of Irregularity in the commitment, inasmuch as the warrant held them for two months, while the Revised Statutes provided that the term of imprisonment should not exceed sixty days. Yesterday, another of this class of vagrants applied for her release by virtue of this decision, but, in the meantime, the notice of the Court having been brought to a statute by which the Magistrates of this City are authorized to commit vagrants for a period as long as six months, the Judge refused the application.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hoffman, J.—*Mott* vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Langley vs. *Sherrett.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 2.

$5,000 U. S. 5s '74 Reg.	101⅞	125 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18¾
57,000 Tenn. 6s '90.......	90	200 do..........b10	18¾
5,000 N. C. State 6s....	96¾	20 do..........	19
6,000 Mo State 6s....	81¼	100 do.........b15	18¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	105	50 do.........b60	18⅞
1,000 Hud. Riv R 3d M.	91½	110 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	45½
1,600 Har. 2d M. B. ex. i.	96½	106 do..........	45¾
5,000 N. Ia. 1st mtg...	84	100 do.........b60	46¼
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. bds.	81½	50 do.........s30	46¾
1,000 do..........	81	50 do..........	46¾
1,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. b.	26	100 do.........b30	47
1,000 C. & N. W. S. F. b..	83	100 do..........	47
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st m..	63½	60 Panama Railroad..	125
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d m..	35	50 do..........	124½
2,000 N. J. Cen. bs. 1870.	104	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	75½
1,000 do......2d M.	102¾	100 do.........s10	75
3,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. b.	77	250 do..........	75
5,000 do.. 2d M. bs.	45½	200 do.........b10	75
47 Penn. Coal Co.....	86¾	100 do.........b60	75
1800 N. Y. Cent. R. p&c	84½	350 do..........	74¾
200 do.........opg.	84½	50 do..........	74½
100 do.........opg.	84¾	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R..	10½
50 do.........p&c.	84⅝	9 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	91½
400 do.........b60	85	11 do..........	91¼
200 do.........p&c.	84½	250 Gal. & Chic. R...	74
100 do.........b60	84⅞	100 do.........b60	74⅛
250 Harlem Railroad..	16½	50 do.........s10	73¾
150 Hud. Riv. Railroad	37½	50 do..........	73¾
300 do..........	37½	100 Clev. & Tol. R....	39¼
25 do..........	57¾	400 do.........b60	39⅝
50 do.........b30	58	1450 do..........	39¼
50 do.........s60	57½	100 do.........b10	39¼
20 Harlem R. Pref'd..	45¼	100 do.........s60	39
650 do..........	45½	50 do.........s30	39½
250 do..........	45⅝	200 do..........	39½
200 do.........b10	45¾	24 Chic & Rock Isl. R	79¾
60 do.........b60	46	100 do.........s60	79½
100 do.........b60	46¼	200 do..........	79¾
300 Reading R.....b30	48¼	450 do.........b30	80
50 do.........b60	48¼	250 do.........b60	80½
50 do..........	48	100 do.........b10	79¾
200 do.........b15	48	50 do.........s10	79⅝
200 do.........b30	48	200 do..........	79⅝
450 do..........	47¾	200 Ch., Bur. & Qu. R. b30	85
600 do.........b10	47¾	150 do.........b30	84¾
5 2d-av. Railroad....	98	50 do..........	84½
100 Mich Cen. R......	61	100 Mil. & Miss. R......	12
100 do.........b60	61½	576 do..........	13
100 do..........	60⅞	40 Del., L & W. R....	95½
200 do.........b30	61⅛	755 La C. & Mil. R.....	2
200 do.........b30	61	320 do..........	2¼
400 do.........b10	61	39 Cl., Pains & Asht. R.	115
200 do..........	60¾	45 Bank of Com......	100½
75 do..........	60⅝	35 Del. & H. Canal Co.	96½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Va. State 6s. s60	90⅝	650 M. So & N. I. R...	19
15,000 N. C Sta e 6s...	96¾	500 do..........	19¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	95	50 Gal. & Chi. R..b10	73½
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	26	100 do.........s30	73½
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	63	400 do.........b60	74
1,000 M. S. 2d M. bs...	68	400 do..........	73⅝
2,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	45½	100 do..........	73⅞
2,000 Cle. & Tol. S. F. B.	78	100 do.........b30	73¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R...opg	84½	200 Clev. & Tol. R..b60	39¼
20 do..........	84¾	200 do.........b60	39
17 do..........	84½	100 do..........	38¾
50 Erie Railroad......	23¼	200 do.........s30	38½
25 do..........	23½	50 do..........	38½
100 Panama Railroad..	123½	500 Chic. & Rk. I R....	79¼
150 Mich. Cen R......	61	50 do.........s30	79
150 do.........s60	61	20 do..........	79½
50 do.........b60	61½	650 do.........b30	79¾
100 do..........	61¼	350 do.........b30	79⅞
300 do.........b30	61⅜	100 do.........b5	79⅜
100 do.........s60	60¾	180 Mil. and Miss. R....	13¾
200 M. So. & N. Ia. G. Sk.	46¼	200 do.........b30	14
100 do.........b60	47½	50 do..........	14
100 do..........	46	600 La Crosse & Mil. R.	2½
100 do.........s30	46	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R s30	85¼
200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	75	50 do.........s30	84½

Thursday, Aug. 2—P. M.

The Stock Exchange keeps active and under a considerable degree of speculative excitement. A number of the Railway Stocks took a fresh bound upward at the early Board, while the others found a free market at about the closing prices of yesterday. One or two prominent jobbers at the Board or through their Brokers were disposed to realize on their recent purchases and found no difficulty in doing so without materially affecting the market, other parties coming in at the same time as heavy and confident buyers; New-York Central was in free demand at 84½@¾ for the opening of transfers on the 22d inst., and as much as 85 ℘ cent. was paid, buyer 60 days. Michigan Guaranteed rose rapidly to 47 ℘ cent., and Michigan Central was firm at 61@60⅞, and again at the close 61@61¼ ℘ cent.; the old Southern Stock also went up to 19¼ ℘ cent., and there was a continued demand for Chicago and Rock Island at 79¼@79½@79¾@79½, finally closing 79¼@¼ ℘ cent. The Preferred Shares of Harlem were also in demand, selling up to 46¼, buyer 60 days, and 45¾ cash, and closing, as on yesterday, 45¼@½ ℘ cent. On the other hand, the supply of Illinois Central Toledo, Galena and Reading appeared to be in excess of the demand, and prices reacted and finally closed 75¼ for Illinois Central against 77 yesterday, 73@73¼ for Galena against 73¾@74 yesterday, 38¼@38⅜ for Toledo, against 39½@¾ yesterday, and 45¾@46 for Reading, against 47¼@¾ yesterday. Hudson River showed continued firmness, the gain on the July traffic being liberal, while New-York and Erie was a fraction lower. The advance in Milwaukee and Mississippi shares continued up to 14 ℘ cent., thus nearly or quite doubling the price in a few weeks. At the very close of the speculative Share market this afternoon, the tone of prices was unsettled. There was, perhaps, more anxiety than success among some of the jobbers to have the demand relax and the figures down, the extraordinary additional rise of the past two or three days having again induced the feeling that the market *ought* to go down; the same judgment that influenced heavy sales last week, both in the way of realization among the *Bulls* and *short* lines among the *Bears*, at rates 4@5 ℘ cent. below the present currency on the Western Stocks. In New-York Central the confidence is stronger in a further advance, and the price closed 84⅜ cash, and 84½ for the opening.

The demand for State Stocks was better for Tennessees, the price returning to 90 ℘ cent., and North Carolinas and Virginias were also firmer. Most of the Railway mortgages are held with too much firmness for the orders sent into the Board to buy, and as far as the sales are reported, the tendency is to higher rates. The first mortgage of Northern Indiana advanced to 84 ex dividend, after selling a few days since at 84@84½ with the coupon on, and the Michigan Southern Sinking Funds sold up to 82 ℘ cent. Erie thirds are held for 97, and the Convertibles for 51½. Illinois Central Constructions 95¼, and Michigan Central eights for par, with 98½ bid.

Our inquiries in regard to the rates of Money to-day have been more thorough than usual among the Brokers, and we find no alteration on temporary Loan and but partial variation in the terms of Discount on short paper of the best class. Most of the old-established Stock firms command Money readily at 5 ℘ cent., subject to call, and its employment to-day but moderately active, while the offering is large and free. Select acceptances having 30 to 60 days to run are passed at from 5@5½ ℘ cent.; fair names at 6 ℘ cent.; some prime November paper is done at 6 ℘ cent. but most of the lists running over 60 days, and from that to six months, go at from 6½@7 ℘ cent. for approved double names, and 7@8 ℘ cent. for good single names and fair indorsements. The rates of Foreign Exchange remain steady. The California steamer to-day delivered $988,678, and the *Jura* for Liverpool took out $90,500.

NEW-YORK RAILWAY SYSTEM—SEPT. 30, 1859.

Name of Road.	Capital.	Funded Debt.	Receipts Year 1859.
N. Y. and Central R...	$24,000,000	$14,333,771	$6,200,848
N. Y. and Erie R......	11,000,000	25,280,000	4,482,149
Hudson River R......	3,758,466	8,842,000	1,842,636
N. Y. and Harlem R...	5,717,100	5,383,297	1,076,322
Total four Roads..	$44,475,566	$53,789,088	$13,601,955
Albany & W. Stockb'e	$1,000,000	$1,382,984	—
B'lk River and Utica..	815,711	700,000	62,941
Blossburgh & Corning	250,000	230,000	26,858
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie..	680,000	2,410,721	541,249
Buffalo and State Line	1,934,950	1,049,000	848,327
Cayuga & Susquehan.	687,000	411,000	59,205
Chemung.......	380,000	—	—
Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua.......	500,000	—	—
Genessee Valley.......	75,689	165,000	5,826
Hudson and Boston...	175,000	—	63,803
Long Island.........	1,852,715	636,997	334,195
N. Y. and Flushing...	120,000	125,000	21,825
N. Y. and New Haven	2,989,839	2,163,500	992,404
Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua.......	1,000,000	......	......
Northern.......	......	1,494,980	382,932
Oswego and Syracuse.	396,340	213,500	109,152
Potsdam and Water'n	665,419	911,000	100,047
Rensselaer and Sar'ga	610,000	140,000	235,902
Rochester and Genesee Valley.......	557,560	150,000	44,220
Saratoga and Schen'y	300,000	85,000	......
Saratoga and White'll	500,000	395,000	154,099
Syracuse Bingham'n and New-York.....	200,130	1,643,126	196,401
Troy and Bennington	75,350	172,100	......
Troy and Boston...	604,911	806,500	218,689
Troy and Greenbush.	275,000	......	......
Troy Union.......	30,000	680,000	......
Watertown and Rome	1,498,500	685,000	362,993
Albany and Susque'a.	404,950	......	......
Atlantic and Great Western of N. Y....	1,020	......	......
Erie and N. Y City....	352,741	14,000	—
Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York.......	77,855	—	—
Sodus Point and Soth'n	31,585	—	—
Staten Island.......	50,603	—	—
Buffalo and Alleghany Valley.......	16,000	—	—
Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh.......	250,000	8,525	—
Total.......	$64,825,434	$70,461,921	$18,363,084
Broadway (Brooklyn).	$199,000	$14,000	$19,804
Brooklyn City.......	1,000,000	—	471,442
Eighth-avenue.......	800,000	—	379,499
Ninth-avenue.......	795,360	—	8,522
Second-avenue.......	650,000	350,000	262,166
Sixth-avenue.......	750,000	—	378,956
Third-avenue.......	1,170,000	110,600	502,961
Total City Railroads	$5,364,360	$474,600	$1,978,340
All other Railroads..	64,825,434	70,461,921	18,363,084
Total State of N. Y..	$70,189,794	$70,936,521	$20,341,374

The foregoing figures are compiled from the Annual Report of the State Engineer to the last New-York Legislature.

The Hudson River Railroad earnings for the past month compare as follows:

July, 1860	$140,865 92
July, 1859	125,304 57
Increase	$15,561 35

In reference to the public notice of the Commonwealth of Virginia, inviting proposals for $6,000,000 State Stock, to be issued through a period of 30 months, from September next, (to take the place, in good part, of the indorsed debt of the James River and Kanahawa Canal, and to aid the Covington and Ohio Road,) Messrs. Thompson Brothers have solicited and received the following information from the Board of Public Works:

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Can you legally award the loan, or any part of it on bids that are under par for a six per cent. Stock?	1. The Board cannot award the loan or bids under par for a six per cent. Stock.
2. Do your laws permit the issue of coupon Bonds with the interest and principal made payable in New-York or London?	2. Our laws permit the issue of Stock or Bonds, with the interest and principal payable in New-York, London, or elsewhere in Europe.
3. Can you legally award five per cent. Stock or Bonds on bids under par; and if so, how much under par will be legal for a thirty-four year Stock?	3. Five per cent. can be awarded under par—say 86 for a thirty-four years' Stock. The lowest price that can be received for five per cents is that sum which, for thirty-four years, is equivalent in effect to six per cent. in $100.
4. Are we to understand that you propose to give a Sterling Bond with Sterling coupons attached, binding the Commonwealth to meet them in London; and if so, please state the amount in dollars that can be legally accepted for every £1,000 five per cent. Sterling Bond?	4. If Sterlings or other Bonds are issued, the principal, with the coupons attached, are made payable in that currency. The amount for every £1,000 can be easily calculated from No. 3; but the State gets, in addition, the benefit of exchange, which she has to return when it is redeemed.
5. In case the loan, or a portion of it, shall be awarded on a proposal for a six per cent. Stock, and the party afterwards desires five per cent. Sterling Bonds in lieu thereof, how much Sterling will he be entitled to for say $1,000 of Stock?	5. There is no authority to make transfers from one class of Stocks to another, except that coupon Bonds can be changed into registered debt, the rate of interest being the same.

The following New-Orleans Bank return is to Saturday last, July 28:

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 28.	LOANS. July 21.	SPECIE. July 28.	SPECIE. July 21.
Citizens' Bank	$4,729,721	$4,546,825	$2,894,929	$2,929,062
Canal Bank...	1,714,063	1,488,519	925,198	814,634
Louisiana.....	2,748,428	2,121,021	1,398,470	1,252,620
Louis'na State	3,864,125	3,766,726	2,240,760	2,377,851
Mec. & Traders	976,722	1,009,829	384,314	309,854
Bank of N. O..	1,189,783	1,200,269	416,120	437,934
Southern Bk..	300,798	298,253	219,379	227,449
Union Bank...	1,050,397	981,161	614,540	566,493
Merchants' Bk	580,813	565,490	124,873	120,848
Crescent City.	823,982	774,096	121,244	110,483
Bk. of America	1,064,234	1,050,036	452,814	467,220
Total........	18,543,066	15,802,224	9,772,631	9,607,448
	Increase....	$740,842	Increase....	$165,183

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 28.	CIRCULATION. July 21.	DEPOSITS. July 28.	DEPOSITS. July 21.
Citizens' Bank	$3,770,020	$3,913,655	$3,491,917	$4,480,507
Canal Bank...	981,035	996,580	716,615	657,961
Louisiana.....	784,414	791,489	2,596,526	2,552,025
Louis'na State.	1,885,535	1,943,720	4,097,888	4,144,788
Mec. & Traders	326,320	328,993	754,788	763,556
Bank of N. O..	510,590	503,550	738,295	792,900
Southern Bk..	219,420	224,575	257,914	282,077
Union Bank...	422,880	432,800	1,334,680	1,57,225
Merchants' Bk.	420,795	439,875	279,144	322,754
Crescent City.	261,260	265,415	269,993	247,866
Bk. of America	231,295	221,730	1,035,801	1,043,221
Total........	$9,813,564	10,072,382	15,582,621	16,504,940
	Decrease...	$258,818	Increase.	$77,681

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. July 28.	EXCHANGE. July 21.	DUE DIS. BANKS. July 28.	DUE DIS. BANKS. July 21.
Citizens' Bank	$981,356	$1,116,915	$314,870	$323,072
Canal Bank...	304,094	418,777	95,319	128,920
Louisiana.....	93,179	127,812	186,987	123,339
Louis'na State	243,011	259,305	79,376	102,456
Mec. & Traders	157,830	211,724	29,788	18,067
Bank of N. O..	217,922	213,932	79,803	75,726
Southern Bk..	557,044	581,949	....	....
Union Bank...	134,024	181,741	319,979	282,708
Merchants' Bk	62,525	43,042	49,526	61,694
Crescent City.	55,344	64,554	68,593	41,082
Bk. of America	3,500	......	5,519	6,458
Total........	$2,809,829	$3,219,751	$1,229,459	$1,163,462
	Decrease....	$409,922	Decrease..	$65,997

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$263,511 06
Payments	211,938 36
Balance	5,343,742 25

The receipts include $218,000 for Customs. Payments include $23,000 California Drafts.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 18th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,485,507	Decrease	£634,543
Other deposits	15,265,342	Decrease	123,623
Rest	3,382,850	Increase	47,737
Governm't securities	9,721,445	Increase	6,871
Other securities	19,419,147	Decrease	197,421
Notes unemployed	7,535,200	Decrease	498,780

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,176,165, being an increase of £272,320, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,007,843, showing a decrease of £224,967, when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

	July.	For Money. Lowest.	For Money. Highest.	For Money. Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	For Account. Highest.	For Account. Closing.
Sat.	14	93⅛	93⅜	93¼	93¼	93⅜	93⅜
Mon.	16	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93½	93½
Tues.	17	93⅜	93½	93½	93½	93⅝	93½
Wed.	18	93⅜	93⅝	93½	93½	93⅝	93⅝
Thur.	19	93¼	92⅞	93⅜	93¼	93⅝	93½
Frid'y	20	93⅛	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	93⅜	93¼

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.
Maryland 5s	93 to 95
U. S. 5 ℘ ct., redeemable. 1874	92½ to 93½
Virginia State, 5 ℘ cent	79 to 81
Do., 6 ℘ cent	82 to 84
Illinois Cen. 6s, redeemable '75	77 to 79
Do., 7s, redeemable '75	82 to 84
Do., Freeland 7 ℘ c. red. '60	91 to 94
Do., $100 shares, $75 paid	
Do., $100 shares, all paid	57 to 59
Michigan Cen. 8 ℘ ct. con. '60	90 to 92
Do., convt., '69, 8 ℘ cent	87 to 89
Do., Sinking Fund, 8 ℘ cent 1 m. '82	87 to 89
Do., $100 shares	43 to 48
Michigan S. & N. Ia., 7 ℘ cent. (Sinking Fund) 1885	63 to 65
Do., $100 shares	9 to 13
N. Y. Central, 6 ℘ cent. Sinking Fund) 1883	85 to 87
Do., 7 ℘ ct. '64	92 to 94
Do., 7 ℘ ct. (Sinking F'd) '76	92 to 94
Do., $100 shares	74 to 76
N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., 7 ℘ cent., '67	90 to 92
Do., 2d mort., 1859	85 to 89
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	79 to 81
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75, assented	42 to 47
Do., shares, assented	18½ to 19½
Panama R. 1st m. 7 ℘ c. '65	101 to 103
Do., 2d m. 7 ℘ c. sterling	102 to 105
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ℘ cent.	88 to 90
Do., 2d mortgage, 6 ℘ cent. sterling	92 to 94
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38
Phila. & Reading bds., 6 ℘ cent. '60	78 to 80
Do., 6 ℘ cent., 1870	70 to 75
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22

The dividend of the Ocean Bank is payable on and after the 10th inst.

Commercial Intelligence by the Asia.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From the Times' City Article, July 20.

The English Funds opened to-day without recovery from the heavy tone of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a further decline on the receipt of telegrams from Paris, showing a fall of ⅛ ℘ cent. In Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, the rate on Hamburg was slightly higher. No gold was bought or sold by the Bank to-day. The Colonial Produce markets this week have been steady, and scarcely any variation has taken place. The Railway market, though slightly lower, is good.

From the Daily News' City Article.

The funds opened with a dull appearance, and experienced little change until this afternoon, when a fall of ¼ ℘ cent took place, from which there was no subsequent recovery. A considerable decline on the Paris Bourse, and rumors of a coming loan for the fortifications, were the principal influences in operation. Moreover, new securities more remunerative than the funds, are constantly in course of creation, the latest being the 5 ℘ cent. debentures offered by the East India Railway Company. The discount market was well supplied with money, but rates equal to those of the Bank continue to be demanded. The amount of business at the Bank was moderate.

THE LATE FAILURES IN THE LEATHER TRADE.

The meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Streatfield, Lawrence & Mortimore, leather and hide factors, was held yesterday. The proceedings excited the greatest interest. It appears the ascertained liabilities amount to £744,448, whilst the assets are estimated on paper at £214,140. The profits averaged in 1858 and '59 about £40,000 ℘ annum. The embarrassment of the firm arose through supporting numerous other houses in the same trade. Once engaged with them, it was obliged to go on providing them with means. The involvements grew from $365,000, in 1857, when the firm was solvent, to the present large amount. The embarrassment of the smaller houses brought the difficulties of the larger house to a climax. The usual facilities of discount were cut, and a stoppage inevitable. A searching inquiry was considered necessary by the majority of the creditors, but the Chairman (Mr. Chapman) announced that his firm (Overend, Gurney & Co.) had come to the determination to place the estate in the Bankruptcy Court. His motion to this effect was negatived by a large majority. Mr. Chapman said: "I put the resolution that I might elicit the opinion of English merchants as to the infamous practice of circulating accommodation bills, purporting to be for general transactions, and only regret that it was not met with unanimous consent. He said he should not alter his determination, and instructions had already been given to place the estate in the Bankruptcy Court."

It was intimated that a similar course would be pursued with regard to the Liverpool firm at the instance of bankers in that town.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Nixon's Grand Circus.

WINTER GARDEN—Soldier for Love—Four Lovers—Punchinello.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Dombey and Son—Mischievous Annie.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Brutus—Mysteries of Paris—Young America.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—Wood's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Musical Entertainment, Vocal and Instrumental.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—Paintings and Statues.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 21st and Queenstown on the 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Prince Albert* at St. Johns, but we derive from our correspondence and foreign files very interesting details of late foreign news. Accounts from Italy are of an important character. Garibaldi was daily receiving large reinforcements, and, it is said, his preparations for renewing the war are now complete. The disaffection of the officers of the Neapolitan navy is so great as to be a serious danger to the Government. The Paris *Moniteur* has officially announced that in consequence of the deplorable events in Syria the Emperor of the French has deemed it his duty "to communicate his views without delay to the Cabinets of the other Great Powers and to the Porte, in order to concert the measures which circumstances demand." It is reported that a large French force will be sent to Syria. Our London correspondent comments on a variety of interesting intelligence from the British Capital.

The United States Mail steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices from California have been anticipated by the Overland Mail, but a fortnight's later news is received from the different Central and South American States. Intelligence of the departure of Gen. Walker from New-Orleans had reached Guatemala and Nicaragua, and in the latter Republic the information had caused the greatest excitement. It was believed that the filibustering General would attempt to land at Omoa or Truxillo, in Honduras. Salvador had been visited by some severe earthquake shocks, and a rumor prevailed that the town of San Vincent had been destroyed. Our Minister to Costa Rica, Hon. Alexander Dimitry, has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Government of that country. The treaty provides for the appointment of a Commissioner to settle all claims against Costa Rica. New-Granada continues in a very disturbed state. No reliable intelligence can be obtained from the interior, but it does not appear that either of the belligerent parties is strong enough to crush its opponent. War between Peru and Bolivia is supposed to be inevitable. Non-intercourse between the two Republics, so injurious to the trade of Bolivia, is strictly maintained. Mr. Clay has not yet succeeded in procuring a settlement of the various American claims against the Peruvian Government. The last mail from Ecuador reported that a battle between the rival parties, under Flores and Franco, was imminent. The conflict has not yet taken place, but it is still "momentarily expected." It seems that the belligerents are somewhat afraid of each other.

The steamship *Karnak*, from Nassau, N. P., on the 30th of July, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings intelligence of the capture of a slaver in the vicinity, with 360 Africans on board—the number with which the vessel started from the coast having been 400. The captain and mate of the slaver were not found, and her nationality is not stated. The *Karnak* brings shipping intelligence of interest. Turks Island advices of July 7 represent Salt to be slow of sale.

Later advices from the Pike's Peak region are received by the arrival of the express at St. Joseph, which brought upwards of $12,000 in gold dust. A number of quartz mills are now at work at the mines, some of them with considerable success, realizing from $100 to $125 per day. Some of the mining claims have turned out very rich. Crime of all grades, however, is reported as prevailing.

A dispatch from New-Orleans informs us that a large flouring mill at Austin, Texas, was burned on the 26th of July, involving a loss of $100,000—the work of an incendiary; and that a negro had been caught in the act of setting fire to a building in Georgetown, who confessed that he had been incited by Abolitionists to burn the town.

The Prince of Wales yesterday, after visiting several places in the neighborhood of Halifax, and receiving and replying to various addresses, set sail for St. Johns on board the gun-boat *Styx*. He was accompanied in his visits by the dignitaries of Halifax—civic and military—and was received enthusiastically by the people.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its fourteenth annual session at Newport on Wednesday. The attendance was not very large, though it is expected that the meetings, after the preliminaries of organization are gone through with, will be more numerously attended than those of any previous year. The presiding officer is Dr. Isaac Lea, of Philadelphia. No business of public interest was transacted on the first day.

The State Teachers' Association closed its session at Syracuse yesterday, after the choice of officers for the ensuing year, and a pleasant social gathering in the evening. E. A. Sheldon, Esq., of Oswego, was chosen President. The next annual meeting will be held at Watertown.

The Chamber of Commerce held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. The prominent features of the occasion were a communication from the Quarantine Committee to the Health Officer of the port, and that gentleman's reply. These letters had reference to the requirement of bills of health for all vessels coming from Bremen and Hamburg, while none such are demanded from ships arriving from other European ports,—the authorities of those cities feeling aggrieved at the invidious distinction, and complaining of the tax to which it vexatiously subjected them. The reply of the Health Officer calls attention to the fact that cholera, in a sporadic form, has existed within the past year both in Bremen and Hamburg, and has assumed there, in some instances, a malignant type. Nevertheless, those cities, he says, were not specially marked out for restrictions. He will, however, advise the Secretary of State that it is unnecessary that bills of health should be furnished by ordinary vessels, when steamers arrive from the same or adjacent ports of departure. At the same time, he does not perceive any hardship in their requirement, the taxation for them being only fifty cents a vessel. A resolution placing the Quarantine regulations of this port on a more perfect and efficient basis than heretofore was adopted.

In the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, the Sergeant of the Sanitary division reported thirty-five places, on the east side of town, as being in an unhealthy condition. The soap manufactory in West Thirty-first-street, owned by Mr. H. R. Bean, was specially designated as being in the highest degree prejudicial to public health.

There was another active market for Stocks yesterday, with higher prices under fresh orders for some of the Western shares and New-York Central, and a good deal of realizing on others. The market in the afternoon closed somewhat irregular. The Money Market very easy and cheap on temporary loan and for prime short discounts, lenders giving preference to this class of negotiations at low interest over 4@6 months' paper, the very best class of which goes at 6½@7 per cent.

Flour and Wheat were less active, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was plenty and heavy. Groceries were less freely dealt in, as were likewise Provisions, Hay, Hops and Oils. Cotton, Metals, Naval Stores, Rice and Tallow were not in much request. Whisky declined a shade. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The South and Disunion.

The Charleston *Mercury* furnishes us with a column of indifferent composition to "show," it says, "the Times and its kindred bullying terrorists, that we of the South neither are the fools nor the cowards it supposes us to be." The argument shows the Times and perhaps its shrewdly named associates in terrorism, that the *Mercury* is not guilty of cowardice; but the other indictment of folly and an additional one for excessively bad grammar remain to be tried. The latter offence, of which a specimen is supplied in the words we have quoted, we leave to the mercies of any volunteer Aristarchus. The folly it is better to investigate on the spot.

Uttering the words of admonition which the Abolitionist, in his thirst for disunion, would be the last to speak, the Times has taken repeated occasions of warning the Southern secessionist of the dangers upon which his mischievous designs are precipitating him. Of these the most obvious, and therefore the most pressingly urged, was the fact that dissolution must convert the underground into an above-ground railroad; and that there could be no further possibility of baffling the attempts of the practical Abolitionist. With the overthrow of the Constitution, would vanish all the guarantees claimed by the South as protective of Slavery. Could they ever be reconstructed through the negotiations of the two sections in the new character of independent States? The *Mercury* affects to believe they could; arguing that interest would in all probability compel the North to make express treaties, and interest failing, military force would be successfully applied to extort such conventions. We more than suspect, however, that if interest shall fail to preserve the Union unbroken, it will have little potency in gluing together the jagged and ill-fitting edges of the fragments. An actual union, cemented by the joint labors, sufferings, and sacrifices of a common ancestry is of infinitely greater value than any patchwork their posterity can hope to frame. But interest in the unhappy condition assumed, will be of slight impulsion upon the North; while the South must be acted upon not merely by interest, but by necessity—a necessity driving it to make every concession to Northern demands, as the only hope of salvation. The South, rich as it is in productive forces, is not rich in capital. Half the planters in the Cotton-growing States would be unable to gather the crops they had planted but for advances of Northern money. It is the want of capital which stands in the way of that direct trade after which the secessionist hankers hungrily; the planter could never remain solvent long enough to await the returns of his crop, but for the credit he enjoys in New-York. In the event of a disruption, how instant and utter the prostration of the Southern portion! Years would have to elapse before the means of conducting business could be diverted from their usual channels in this novel direction. Trade would be at once suspended. The resources for the maintenance of Government spring necessarily either from taxes upon imports or direct taxes. But nine-tenths of the indirect taxation of the country fall upon the Northern States, and the products, in the event of separation, would remain to them. To what would the South have recourse as a substitute? Solely to direct imposts levied upon a population whose taxable numbers and wealth are small, whose industry is paralyzed, whose commerce is at a dead pause, and whose future is shrouded in gloom and uncertainty. And these not merely for the requirements of a peace establishment, but to create and maintain an army of enormous proportions. For no less than enormous must be the force which is not only to preserve order among four millions of serfs, to whom disunion would be the signal of bloodshed and insurrection; but to overawe that portion of the Union, which would remain practically in possession of the revenues of the entire Republic, with a laboring class which war would convert not into treacherous foes, but into defenders eager to resist invasion, and to punish treason. In consulting the balance of interest, the *Mercury* has strangely failed to see that the Northern States, in the contingency which it invites, but which every patriot must regard with horror, would have only to stand still to see swift ruin desolate the fairest region of America. Delay with the Free States would be injurious, but with their accumulated wealth by no means fatal. Delay with the South—impoverished, disorganized and endangered—would be the equivalent of destruction. Even conceding that Southern legislation might temporarily interfere with the laws of trade, yet before it had sought the artificial channels thus excavated, the South, from its inherent weakness, would have ceased to have an independent existence. True, in the interval, paltry vexations might be inflicted upon the Northern merchant canvassing for business in the South; but the only effect of these annoyances would be to suspend such solicitation, and leave the Southern dealer to that compulsion that would inevitably bring him to Northern markets.

With regard to the military pressure which is to be superadded to such means, in order to bring the North to the surrender of fugitives from labor, we may be permitted for several reasons to question both its application or its efficacy; its application, because Western Texas is drained of slaves who pass the Rio Grande, and find themselves quite secure on the banks of that river—and yet, with the whole control of the Federal Executive, and with the unemployed armies of a united Republic at its service, the South has no threats of war to utter against Mexico, a State so incapable of resistance. The idea of a war against England, with a view of recovery of Canadian refugees, has only been broached in the ravings of crazy ruffians and bar-room politicians. There is no principle of international law, as the *Mercury* alleges, to warrant such a demand; and it is as unlikely to be made against a Northern Republic which has proved reckless of the obligation under the Constitution, as a Northern Republic without any obligation whatever. And certainly in the annals of Southern military history there is nothing to cause trepidation among a united people, stronger by millions than their adversaries, and without any savage and sanguinary foe behind to threaten slaughter to unprotected homes and families. There is nothing, we conceive, more insane than to threaten the imposition of a distasteful service upon the North by arms, when to escape its performance as a constitutional requirement will be one of the most welcome results of separation to the Northern population.

It is with regret we enter into such discussions as these. They can only be productive of advantage in removing the delusions with which it seems to be the exclusive occupation of the Southern Press to bewilder the judgment of the people, and urge them to the very edge of self-destruction. Nothing is more mischievous than to familiarize the popular sense with so fearful a contingency; yet it has been the business of such prints as the *Mercury*, on the one side, and of a sympathetic Abolition Press, on the other, to paint disunion in colors so attractive as to reconcile the inconsiderate with such a calamity. All that the friends of order can do is to dash the deceptive representation with the darker shades exacted by truth and patriotism, and trust to the efficacy of sober second thoughts and calm reason; else were the incendiarism of Northern and Southern disunionists best defeated by silence and neglect.

France in the East.

Napoleon III. has once more struck a decisive blow at a decisive moment, and advanced the standard of France beyond the limits of that uncertain and misty chaos of opposing interests and incoherent notions which passes in the Europe of to-day for diplomacy. In 1856 France, at the head of civilized Europe, secured the admission of Turkey into the family of nations, imposed upon the Porte the obligations and threw around the throne of the Sultan the guarantees of the public law of Christendom. In 1860 France again puts herself at the head of civilized Europe, to decide whether the action of the Congress of Paris on the Turkish question can be maintained with justice to the people of the great empire over which that action provisionally confirmed the supremacy of the Osmanli, or whether the Ottoman has become finally "tolerable and not to be endured."

The fearful massacres which have desolated one of the fairest provinces of the Turkish State, and the threatened outbreak from Thessaly to Armenia of the old Mussulman fanaticism, have advanced the Turkish question once more to the order of the day. Not only from Damascus and Beyrout, but from Candia, from the Herzegonia, from Bosvin, from every district and province in which the Christian and the Moslem live side by side beneath a despotism which rests on the faith of the one yet is forced to respect the faith of the other, the evidences are pressing in upon Europe that the civilization of the East and the civilization of the West are grappling at last in the death-struggle. The jealousies, the fears, the traditions of the different European Powers, which have so long condemned them to a practical counterpoise and consequent nullification of their forces in the face of this great Turkish problem, can no longer repress the rapidly growing conviction of Christendom that the policy of temporization in this matter must come to an end, and the question be settled, in no uncertain form, at once and forever. The Sultan himself has recognized the alarming imminence of the crisis which his dynasty is doomed to meet, and he has turned to the leader of Europe for hope in this hour of his extremity. Abdul Mejid has addressed to the Emperor Napoleon an autograph letter expressing the intensity of his distress at the events of Syria, and the sincerity of his determination to exert the whole power at his disposal to bring these horrors at once to an end. It is not yet known in what terms the French sovereign has replied to this appeal, but his substantial answer is before the world in the authoritative announcement that a French army is now or will shortly be on its way to Syria.

The outrages perpetrated upon the Christians of the East have touched the honor of all Christian States. The flags of Russia, England, France, Spain and Austria already float before Beyrout, on men-of-war dispatched to protect the rights or avenge the wrongs of the subjects of those Powers. Greece, Holland and the United States have been assailed, in the persons of their Consular representatives, and must join the gathering crusade in the name of their common religion and their common public law. Before this assembled areopagus of Christendom, Turkey is already virtually arraigned on trial for her life, and the decisive action of France has made it certain that the trial must be pushed to a final issue.

To this attitude of Napoleon neither Russia, nor Austria, nor Germany seem as yet to have intimated any intention of offering any form of objections whatever. Russia, in particular, looks on with singular complacency upon a policy which is the flagrant vindication of her own traditions. To her no Christian intervention which promises the downfall of the Sublime Porte can come amiss. For the future of the Turkish Empire, which rests with the Christian subjects of the Sultan divides itself by the unconquerable affinities of faith between Russia, the mighty head and right arm of the Byzantine Church, and France, the hereditary champion of Latin Christianity. In European Turkey the Christian populations look to the Czar as their natural protector and destined chief. In the Levant the Emperor of the French still stands in the place of St. Louis to the enduring and increasing Latin Christianity of the Mediterranean races. Of late years the influence of France with the people of this section of the Turkish Empire has been steadily and widely on the increase. Within a very short time the Greek Christians of Candia have gone over by thousands to the Latin Church, making friends with the Pope, in the fear and hope of the Emperor. When the standards of Christendom, then, shall have been fairly planted in Syria, and the scattered and terrified victims of Turkish imbecility and Mohammedan rage are bidden gather round them for safety, it needs no profound political prophet to see that the eagles of Paris and St. Petersburg will soar together in the height of those historic skies. It is hardly astonishing that English statesmen should be disturbed by such a prospect, for the interests of England in the East are too exclusively selfish and material to command the sympathy or rally the support of the Eastern populations. Were the Turkish Empire divided to-morrow between France and Russia, England could object to the process, only that her protectorate over the Ionians, who detest her authority, and are weary of her protection, her road to India, and her commercial supremacy would be thereby endangered. Neither the Turkish Christians, however, nor Christendom at large, can be expected to find in these considerations any shadow of a reason for permitting a weak voluptuary to reign any longer at Constantinople, or for turning loose the fanatics of Lebanon to ravage the earliest seats of civilization and of Christianity.

The Great Eastern Excursion.

The Secretary of the *Great Eastern* Company has vouchsafed an explanation which it is quite possible that he may regard as an excuse for the failure of his Company to fulfill the terms of their contract with the excursionists, who seethed and sweltered and suffered, in the noble ship on her recent coasting trip to and from the Capes of Delaware. He states that before leaving England the managers, whom he represents, abdicated their control of the ship's commissariat to a certain Mr. Cox, stipulating with that individual for such a full and satisfactory performance of his duties as should put the larder of the leviathan on a level with that of "first-class hotels." As in this clause we presume the larder of the "first-class hotels" of London and not of New-York was intended, it is highly probable that Americans who have undergone an experience of Long's or the Clarendon, those marvellous caravanseries of the British capital, may be inclined to acquit the scape-goat Cox of any failure to meet his obligations.

The popular play of the "American Cousin" has made us all familiar with the fantastic dogma that the height of human capacity has been attained by the man who "can keep a hotel;" but few travelers will deny that it is one thing to deserve this praise in London, and quite another thing to deserve it in New-York. Had the American excursionists of the *Great Eastern* gone on board ship from a "first-class" London hotel, they would no doubt have borne their sufferings more complacently than was to be expected of men fresh from the opulent and generous comforts of New-York life, for our pains, like our pleasures, are in the main rather relative than absolute.

So far as the criticism of public indignation in America can affect the Directors of the *Great Eastern* Company, its edge, however, is not likely to be turned by the interposition of the articled and abandoned Cox. The Directors themselves may devote this victim to the infernal gods, but practical men of business will not thereby be led to forget that it is a sign of serious practical incapacity for business that men who wished to make both profit and reputation in America should have informed themselves so slightly of the tastes, temper and habits of the public with which they undertook to deal, as to imagine that an "excursion" organized on British principles, and in the conditions perhaps appropriate to a holiday British crowd, could be successfully or even fairly carried out with American patrons and in American waters. The position conceded to Mr. Cox is in itself an unanswerable argument of the incapacity of those who employed him.

But this is not all. Mr. Yates will hardly pretend, we presume, that it was Mr. Cox who neglected to put the decks and cabins of the great ship into a state fit for the reception of respectable passengers; or who so duplicated the tickets sold to the said passengers as to make a hopeless and angry confusion inevitable when the fatal hour of distribution should come, and hundreds of sleep-oppressed mortals should demand each man his lawful six feet of repose; or who carried the ship eighty miles out of her course; or who arranged the landing gangways of the vessel on the pattern of the acrobatic ladders so dear to the childish patrons of the gymnastic drama. Man does not live by bread alone, even on board ship, and the moral of the grand fiasco of Cape May is not read out from the ship's pantry only.

Let Cox be decapitated if such be the will of his employers; but let none of those who lament the discredit brought on a great enterprise, and the severe disappointment inflicted on hundreds of inoffensive and confiding people by the blunders of the "Cape May Excursion," be deluded into supposing that, in falling upon Cox, the ax of justice has smitten the very head and front of all the *Great Eastern's* offendings.

Lord Brougham and Mr. Dallas.

We fear that one person at least in the United States will peruse with pain and vexation of soul the public apology made by Lord Brougham before the Statistical Congress of Great Britain, for his flippant and foolish allusion to the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, in connection with a negro *savant* who happened to be present at the meeting of that body.

The "Old Public Functionary," His Excellency the President, has already given signs through his more familiar organ in this City, of a disposition to profit by Lord Brougham's eccentricity to the disadvantage of an Envoy whom he personally detests, but whom political reasons have thus far compelled him to leave in the unmolested enjoyment of his post. Could Mr. Dallas have been accused with anything like a show of plausibility, of tamely acquiescing in a deliberate insult to his country, we dare say J. B. might have plucked up heart of grace enough to make his resignation unavoidable with honor, and to have got back into his gift that great diplomatic prize the "Mission to England." Even on a tenure of months instead of years this prize might have been worth something as ammunition in the great Presidential war against Mr. Douglas. But Lord Brougham has dashed all these dreams. As we assumed from the first, Mr. Dallas simply vindicated the dignity of his high station, and the character of the nation which he represents, by treating with silent contempt a sally by which every Englishman of consideration present must have been not less annoyed and very much more provoked than himself. Lord Brougham's explanation, while it is even painfully humiliating to have been made by a man so high in the world's regard, so rich in varied experience, and so illustrious in capacity as himself, is Mr. Dallas' best vindication, and puts his conduct on the occasion in a very pleasant and commendable light. We have no lack of human porcupines in America, whose far-shooting quills can be instantly evoked by the most distant allusion in a tone of the slightest disparagement to the Bird of Freedom. No creature in the whole range of zoological heraldry is less likely to be bespattered with impunity, and Mr. Dallas did his duty very handsomely, both by the United States and himself, in refusing to elevate the senile fling of a petulant philosopher into a *casus belli*, or even into the scarcely less dreadful occasion of a "patriotic and withering" speech.

Minor Topics.

—The *Tribune* is anxious to know whether the "gentlemen of the Common Council imagine they can carry through the Japanese robbery with impunity." We should think there could be no doubt on this point after the case is fairly stated. The "*gentlemen* of the Common Council" can hardly be supposed likely to plan a "robbery." But as the public is somewhat inclined to doubt whether the proportion of "gentlemen" in the Common Council is much larger than was the proportion of "righteous men" in the Cities of the Plain, this consideration is hardly of a nature to reassure the suffering tax-payers of the metropolis. Our cotemporary goes on to warn the rest of the Councilmen whom it describes as "scoundrels," that a fearful retribution awaits them, for they will neither be "forgotten nor forgiven." We fear that these sinners will prefer even a place in the memory of their fellow-citizens, and the portion of the "impenitent thief" to the sacrifice of their share in the spoils of Boole's ball. Whatever the "gentlemen" may think of the matter, the "scoundrels" at least not only "imagine" but fully and fervently believe on the faith of a pretty large past experience that "they *can* carry through the Japanese robbery with impunity;" and we suspect they will act accordingly.

—If we are to believe the special Jenkins of the *Herald*, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is not only the most delightful dancer of his age and country, the handsomest member of the human family, and the sweetest Prince that ever smiled away the hearts of men and the wits of young ladies; he is also a young gentleman of a surprisingly original turn of mind. To be sure, he does not "know enough to go in when it rains," since he sat on his horse, according to this high authority, for several hours in a smart shower; but he has invented a practice highly conducive to personal comfort in warm weather. After being photographed in uniform, we are told His Highness "went on board the *Hero*, and substituted for his uniform a pair of drab trousers, a dark blue-buttoned walking coat, with an outside breast pocket for the handkerchief, an ordinary black hat and walking-stick. He then went on board the *Valorous*, and steamed up the basin to look at a farm once owned by his grandfather, the Duke of Kent."

The notion of carrying one's pocket handkerchief in an "outside breast pocket" of one's coat is so brilliantly novel that we do not wonder the *Herald* should have telegraphed it all the way from Halifax to New-York. It must be so much more comfortable than carrying one's handkerchief in an inside breast-pocket, and so much safer, especially in the vicinity of loyal and enthusiastic Jenkinses, than carrying it in the pocket of one's coat-tail. We are only surprised that it should have never occurred to any one to adopt this simple idea before. But, after all, "blood will tell." Our private advices assure us that His Royal Highness also insists on having his boots cleaned in the morning before he puts them on, and that his hat is always remarkably well brushed. But we look with confidence to the *Herald* for still more intimate and interesting particulars of the Prince's ingenious private habits, and we are sure that Her Majesty's Government can hardly fail to acknowledge in some proper way the delicate good feeling with which the *Herald* is depicting those traits in the character of the heir of England which give the world the best assurance of his fitness to mingle on equal terms with the citizens of our free and happy land; and the single-hearted generosity with which the same guardian of the public weal is endeavoring to settle Albert Edward in life; or, to use its own tasteful language, to "lime the splendid bird."

The Prince has traveled in many lands, but nobody has ever shown half so much care for his happiness as the sage who calls on all American "ladies to be arrayed in their most killing charms, and try to see who will get the Prince." It is not easy to say whether the Prince or the "daughters of the people" ought to be most grateful to our venerable Sir Pandarus.

—In the days of Louis XIV, the Court of Versailles was agitated by a severe controversy about eggs and how to eat them. The aristocracy divided itself into two factions, known as the Big-Endians and the Little-Endians; and, as in the case of many other more serious polemical discussions, the question remains open to this day, at which end an egg ought to be opened by a man of taste. Our age, more philosophical and profound than its frivolous predecessors, has witnessed a new phase of the debate. The *Patrie* informs us that the *savans* of Paris are now trying to ascertain whether eggs are laid big end foremost or *vice versa*. A great number of valuable eggs, and a certain number of learned brains, perhaps less valuable, have already become addled in this search after truth. As it is an inquiry which can be indefinitely prosecuted, and at a comparatively slight expense, we recommend it to all youths of an inquiring mind who are now recreating their exhausted energies in the rural districts. The hens will be the chief sufferers, but what is a small hen in comparison with a great truth?

—We are requested and authorized to state that the report of an intended marriage between his Honor the Mayor and Miss Crean is without foundation.

Musical.

Patti at Newport.—New-York in the Summer means Newport. It means several other places also, of course; that is, to a certain extent. But it means supremely and particularly Newport, and this above all, in the month of August. Naturally, therefore, the Opera goes to Newport, for the Opera follows New-York as the day the sun. And so Patti, who, though lost so long to sound is still to memory dear, has gone to Newport, also, and when Newport is most itself—that is when it is most New-York—that is on the very middle of August, to wit the 14th—Patti will awaken fond recollections of the Winter that is past and bright hopes of the Winter that is to come, by singing her sweetest at the Ocean House. For Newport and New-York this is a pleasing piece of intelligence, whereof we beg that they will be good enough to "make a particular note."

We copy the following from the *National*, of Brussels, giving an account of the *début* of Miss Isabella Hinckley, of Albany, at the Theatre du Cirque, of Brussels, in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Miss Hinckley made her first appearance in opera on Christmas Eve last, in Amsterdam. Her *début* was a complete success, winning golden opinions in that old city, and receiving an engagement for one year, to sing in nearly all the large cities of the continent. Originally engaged for second parts, she was at once promoted to the rank of *prima donna*. How she is received in Brussels the article referred to above, of which we here give the translation, will tell:

"'Lucia di Lammermoor,' Donizetti's *chef d'oeuvre*, is the most popular of all operas—its melodies are known to all; there is scarcely a note of it which may not be heard in the street; and yet, the announcement of the representation of 'Lucia' by the Italian troupe, drew to the Theatre du Cirque an immense crowd. It was not the first time they had been attracted there—'Ernani,' 'La Barbier,' 'Don Pasquale,' 'Le Marriage Secret,' 'L'Italliene à Alger' had already drawn crowded houses—but this time the concourse of people went beyond all precedent; stalls, balconies, boxes and pit, all were filled—the hall alone was a magnificent spectacle; how can all this be explained? All the world knows the opera; yes, but the Italian *Lucia* is a very different person from the French *Lucie*, and this *Lucie* was a new singer, this her first appearance in Brussels—Mlle. Hinckley—young and pretty, and from the first her beauty decided her success—at her entrance on the stage she was greeted, by the applause of the delighted crowd. She realized the ideal one forms of the poetic creation of Walter Scott. She has not the appearance of a Southerner, and it is easy to discover, not an Italian. She is an American, educated in Italy, and Mr. Merelli first brought out, at the Opera in Amsterdam, this *pearl of beauty*—this perfect model of youth and freshness. Her whole person is graceful, her acting full of attraction; she renders perfectly the *naive* tenderness of *Lucia* for *Edgar*, in the duet of the first act. Her terror and despair, in the *finale* of the second—in the scene of madness—produced a profound impression.

The voice of Mlle. H. is as fresh as herself; without being broken to the exercise of vocalization, she possesses fine talent.

The air of the third act was sung by this charming artist better than by any *cantatrice* ever heard in Brussels, in this *rôle*, and in a manner which well merited the enthusiastic applause and recall which greeted her. The public might have overlooked much in this beautiful person, but Mlle. H. did nothing which required pardon. She unites with the attractions of woman a talent which reaches towards perfection.

The success of Mlle. H. is an immense success; one can never grow weary of seeing and hearing her."

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Political Expectations of the President—The Prospect in the South—More Political Proscription—Army News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Buchanan is very confident of the success of the Breckinridge Ticket in Pennsylvania. He asserts that his information, which comes from parties in whom implicit reliance may be placed, renders it certain that Breckinridge will carry Pennsylvania. Other prominent Breckinridge men aver that they are already sure of electing their ticket in four Free States. It is suggested here that the same parties who give the above information should also state that the coal in the Pennsylvania mines is rapidly being converted into diamonds, and the iron ore into gold. These latter items are received with some distrust.

WORK TO BE DONE AT THE SOUTH.

Prominent Douglas men now frankly confess that Lincoln must be elected by the people, unless a great revolution, which they fancy is now progressing, becomes developed by the 1st or the middle of September. This revolution embraces the union of the Douglas and Bell strength on an Anti-Lecompton and Union basis, both North and South. The fact that Keitt and other leaders of the Breckinridge Party South openly declare in favor of secession, if Lincoln be elected, while they will adhere to the present Confederacy if Breckinridge succeeds, affords an opportunity for proscribing them as Disunionists, and appealing to all conservative elements to combine in opposition to the Secessionists of the South and the Republicans of the North, as alike sectional in their principles and dangerous to the peace of the country and the stability of the Union. Influential and leading politicians of both the Bell and Douglas schools are very sanguine of the success of this arrangement. They fancy there are more Bell than Breckinridge men North, and that, therefore, this fusion will result in great advantage to them there, while the strongest Fire-eaters South declare that the Union sentiment in their section is so strong with the people that, if the direct issue is fairly forced upon them, the Secessionists must suffer defeat.

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

The Breckinridge men are puzzled to such a degree in regard to the policy of decapitating Douglas Postmasters, Collectors and Light-keepers in the North, that they have sent for Collector Schell and D. S. Dickinson to consult as to what shall be done in the premises. The determination has been to sacrifice every Douglas or wavering head, but it has been hinted pretty strongly that such a course will bring to the surface a whole army of George Sanderses, and that it will react with fearful effect on its instigators. The guillotine is even now suspended over the head of Comstock, of Albany, by a single hair, and whether it falls or not depends upon Mr. Dickinson's advice. McMahon, Secretary of the Breckinridge State Committee, is spoken of as his successor as Postmaster.

The ax has already fallen in one place. Samuel North, a Douglas man, a special agent of the Post-office Department in New-York, has been removed, and Daniel Warner, of Rochester, a Breckinridge man, has been temporarily appointed in his place.

Mr. Dickinson left Washington this afternoon, and is to speak in Baltimore this evening.

CABINET MOVEMENTS.

Gov. Floyd and Attorney-General Black left town to-day. Secretary Cobb has already gone to look after his interests in Georgia. He lusts after Senator Iverson's seat, and is making superhuman exertions to obtain a Legislature which will give it to him.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Wm. B. Slack has been appointed Quartermaster of the Marine corps, in place of Sutherland, dismissed for defalcation.

First-Lieut. Kintzing has been promoted to be a Captain, in place of Slack; Second Lieut. Adam Baker is promoted to be First Lieutenant, in place of Kintzing, and Becket K. Howell, brother-in-law of Jeff. Davis, has been appointed Second Lieutenant, in place of Baker, in the same corps.

Advices received at the War Department from Col. Lee, Commandant of the Department of Texas, to the 19th of July, report everything quiet on the Rio Grande; and that rumors of troubles on account of Cortinas and his men have ceased.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Capt. Wm. S. Black has been appointed Quartermaster of the Marine Corps *vice* Sutherland dismissed. First Lieutenant Matthew R. Kintzing has been appointed to the Captaincy thus made vacant, and Second Lieutenant Adam N. Baker to the First Lieutenancy. Becket R. Howell has been appointed a Second Lieutenant.

The American Dental Convention have elected as President Dr. Atkinson, of Cleveland; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Gibbs, of Washington, and Dr. Clark, of Georgia; Recording Secretary, Dr. Taft, of Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Rogers, of Kentucky; Treasurer, Dr. Dillingham, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney-General Black having left for the North, and Secretary Floyd for Virginia, only two Cabinet officers remain in the city, namely, Messrs. Toucey and Holt.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson is now here. He was serenaded last evening by the Breckinridge and Lane Committee.

The Western Grain Crops.

CHICAGO, Thursday, August 2, 1860.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Wells' Commercial Express to-day gives the result of the Wheat crop of 1859, as marketed at this point. In Flour, 711.302 barrels; in Wheat, 8,942,461 bushels; total, equal to 12,498,971 bushels, exceeding the receipts from the crop of 1858 by 5,263,850 bushels, but falling short of those from the crop of 1857 by 3,709,839 bushels. The *Express* stakes its commercial reputation on the probable truth of the prediction, that Chicago will receive nearly if not quite fifty millions bushels of grain, from the country, which seeks its market here, in the year from August 1, 1860, to August 1, 1861. Corn receipts here from the last crop have already reached twelve million bushels. Receipts of new Wheat are already beginning to be liberal, and will soon be large. F.

From Pike's Peak.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD DUST—OPERATIONS OF QUARTZ MILLS—SUCCESS OF THE MINERS—CRIME, ETC.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Aug. 2.

The *Gazette*, of this morning, contains the latest news from Pike's Peak.

The Express from Denver City, which arrived last night, brought $12,052 in dust.

There are at present about 100 quartz mills in the mines, only a few of which are up and in working order. Some of those worked by experienced engineers realize from $100 to $125 per day—having rich quartz to operate—while others make from $60 to $100. Six men, in one claim, had taken out in three days 4¾ pounds of gold. Other claims are worked with equally as good success, while some realize little or nothing.

Crime of all grades prevails to considerable extent in that vicinity.

A destructive tornado passed over Marysville, Kansas, July 20, demolishing everything in its way. Three dwellings, two business houses, platforms and printing offices were blown to pieces, and the Post-office was turned around and set into the street. Every building in the place was more or less injured. No lives reported lost.

During the heavy storm which visited our city, yesterday, the Second Ward School-house and a residence were struck by lightning, but not seriously damaged. A span of horses was killed in the street. A person had his clothes scorched, but, strange to say, received no shock from the fluid.

The postage rate, by the Pony Express, is reduced to $2 50 per quarter-ounce. There is no change in the telegraphic rates.

Movements of the Prince of Wales.

DEPARTURE FROM HALIFAX FOR ST. JOHNS.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The Prince left Halifax at 7 o'clock this morning by cars for Windsor, accompanied by the Governor, Admiral Milne, General Williams, a brilliant staff, the members of the Government and both branches of the Legislature. He received a handsome reception. Triumphal arches had been erected and salutes were fired by the Volunteers, Artillery and Rifles from Halifax. After a collation he proceeded by land to Huntsport, with an escort of over 200 carriages. He received addresses at Windsor and Huntsport, and embarked at 11:40 in the British gunboat *Styx*, which, after firing a salute, sailed for St. Johns.

In firing the salute at Halifax, an artilleryman was blown to pieces.

Meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Aug. 2.

After the adoption of the resolutions reported by the Committees yesterday, Mr. BULKLEY reported on the condition of the *Teachers' Advocate*, stating that the Legislature had failed to make an appropriation for it, and it must now rely upon the support of teachers.

Miss S. B. ANTHONY offered a resolution providing for a phonographic report of the proceedings of the next meeting, and one declaring that the rules of the Association had been sadly abused; both of which were tabled.

Mr. BARBER reported in favor of holding the next annual meeting at Watertown, which, after some discussion, was adopted.

Prof. THOMPSON, of New-York, submitted resolutions of respect for the late Prof. GOODRICH, which were adopted.

A beautiful specimen of salt was presented to the President by Miss HARRIET E. ABBOTT, in behalf of the lady teachers of Syracuse, which Mr. MCELLIGOTT acknowledged in a handsome speech.

The Association took a recess till 2 P. M.

The Association reassembled at 2 o'clock.

The reports of the officers and closing up unfinished business occupied most of the session. The Committees on the various subjects directed to be reported upon at the next meeting were announced. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—E. A. SHELDON, of Oswego.
Vice-Presidents—J. W. Cole, of Troy; W. W. Newman, of Buffalo; A. H. Lewis, of Binghamton; and Albert Allen, of Ogdensburgh.
Corresponding Secretary—James Cruikshank, of Albany.
Recording Secretaries—James Atwater, of Lockport, and A. H. Clapp, of Onondaga.
Treasurer—W. N. Read, of Newburgh.

A poem on music was delivered by J. W. BARKER, of Buffalo. In the evening a grand social gathering of teachers and friends of education was held in Wieting Hall; 2,500 persons were present. The Association closed with resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Syracuse and the officers, and a number of addresses were made.

Bowdoin College Commencement.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Thursday, Aug. 2.

The graduating class of Bowdoin College numbers fifty-five. The exercises were unusually interesting. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Portland; DANIEL GOODENOW, of Alfred, and JOHN APPLETON, of Bangor. To-day Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary, delivers an oration before the Historical Society, and President LORD, of Dartmouth College, addresses the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Nominations for Congress.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fourth District, held at Peoria to-day, nominated R. G. INGERSOLL for Congress.

TOLEDO, O., Thursday, Aug. 2.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth District assembled here to-day, and nominated Hon. JAMES M. ASHLEY for reëlection by acclamation.

D. W. H. HOWARD was nominated for Elector.

A Large Audience Hoaxed.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 2.

About 5,000 people assembled in State-street tonight, to see a Prof. DONALDSON walk across a wire stretched from Association Hall to the top of the Museum Building. After waiting an hour, the "Professor" appeared in tights at one end of the wire, walked out two steps, returned, and bowing to the vast audience, announced the wire not tight enough, and withdrew, boldly selling an audience large enough to excite the envy of politicians.

More Fires in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Galveston dates of the 31st ult. say that the large flour and lumber mill at Austin was burned on the 26th. Loss $100,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary. A negro was caught setting fire to a building in Georgetown, and confessed he was incited by two Abolitionists to burn the town.

Decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, August 2.

The Supreme Court this morning decided in favor of the constitutionality and legality of the act of the Legislature, in reference to the erection of public buildings. The contract must be submitted to the Councils. This settles the question of the erection of the City Hall and Court-houses on Penn-square, Broad and Market streets.

The Steamer Ashore on Brigantine Island.

ABSECOM, Thursday, Aug. 2.

It was the British steamer *Karnak*, from New-Providence, which went ashore on the outward edge of Brigantine Shoals at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 4 o'clock she floated off and proceeded to New-York.

Death of Hon. John S. Wells.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Hon. JOHN S. WELLS, a distinguished citizen of New-Hampshire, died yesterday at his residence in Exeter.

The Recent Explosion on board the La Crosse.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Nine persons were killed and four wounded by the explosion on board the steamer *La Crosse* yesterday.

The Great Eastern Directors and the Excursion.

We publish a note from the Directors of the *Great Eastern* Ship Company respecting the complaints of the excursionists to Cape May.

Three Directors of the Company came over to this country in the ship, and they have the entire control of her affairs.

The Mr. Cox referred to is the provider of the ship, who came in her from England.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it may be desirable that the public should be informed of the steps taken by the Directors of the *Great Eastern* to insure ample means of refreshment for the visitors on board during the late excursion to Cape May, I am instructed to state that the whole arrangements for providing meals and refreshments were undertaken by Mr. Cox, with whom it was stipulated as follows:

The utmost attention will be required to visitors from those under your direction, and the refreshments to be provided will neither in quality nor quantity fall below the standard of a first-class hotel.

By order of the Directors.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND THE COASTING LAWS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to inform me how the steamship *Great Eastern* evades the coasting laws in carrying passengers from one port to another in the United States? Yours, respectfully,

A READER.

MORE MISERIES COME TO LIGHT.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With no disposition to grumble because of the treatment experienced by the passengers on the *Great Eastern* during the recent trip, of whom I was one, or to corroborate the too truthful statements already published, I am yet impelled to give publicity to other extortions practiced on the passengers, of which there has been, thus far, no mention.

What do you think of a charge of twenty-five cents for a wipe of a dirty towel, of fifty cents for one which had been only a little besmeared with dirt, or of a dollar for the use of one which was clean? And what would you say at being taxed fifty cents for a piece of maggoty ham which might have walked into your mouth unaided by your usual efforts in masticating? Be it remembered, also, that the said ham was, in size, as large as a dollar, and unaccompanied by either bread or butter, and was only obtained after feeing a negro to the tune of twenty-five cents.

Truly, the noble ship and her noble managers might be converted into a floating hospital for the cure of gluttony, and reversing the prevailing idea in regard to the utility of cleanliness. Permit me to make this suggestion through your columns, that her managers may, if possible, benefit from it, for the great ship would assuredly realize more money in this way than in making future excursions.

Yours, A SUFFERER.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REUNION—FIRST DAY.

NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860.

The streets and hotels of this gay watering-place have, for a day or two, experienced an unwonted raid, in the persons of the members of the American Scientific Association, and for a week, at least, Philosophy will vie with Fashion and Flirtation, and Science become a serious perturbative element in the round of small talk and scandal incident to life in Newport.

This morning the sessions of the Association were opened in the somewhat confined upper rooms of the State House, which venerable building boasts the age of 120 years, and in which the august Governors of the Island State assume the purple, and which has often echoed also with the judicial arguments of WEBSTER and CHOATE. Prof. HITCHCOCK called the meeting to order. Dr. DUPONT opened with prayer, and Mr. Mayor CRANSTON made a welcoming speech of the inevitable type. Dr. ISAAC LEA, of Philadelphia, President of the Association for the current year, then assumed the Chair, and delivered a brief inaugural address, in which he commented on the death, since last session, of their *confrère*, JOSEPH P. ESPY, the distinguished meteorologist.

Up to the hour of the present writing (noon, Wednesday,) nothing has been said or done that would be of any interest outside of the limits of the Association, nor inside of them either, for the matter—the mysteries of "Standing Committees," and "voting by ballot," which is still being pursued with warmth, not being in any aspect very cheerful or succulent subjects of thought. Things are managed better at the British Association, where the Council previously prepares all the details of organization, leaving opportunity for immediate business. The effect of this is rather unhappy, for members, having learned by experience that but little science is exploited the first day, are dilatory in arriving.

There is every expectation that this will be a very full and interesting reunion, though the attendance is as yet much smaller than it has been for several years, and this notwithstanding the by-way attractions of Newport. There may, perhaps, be seventy-five members present, among whom are Agassiz, Hitchcock, Bache, Henry, Dr. Wilson, of Toronto, the brothers Leconte, Loomis and Gibbs. We miss the flowing locks, furrowed brow, fine thin face and figure, and clear deep eye of the first American mathematician and physical astronomer. Prof. PIERCE has been compelled to seek relief from his too severe labors in a voyage to Europe by packet, and his numerous friends will be pained to hear that his health is still much impaired—though we see that he has been able to attend the meeting of the British Association, recently in session at Oxford. Prof. DANA, also, who is one of the solid columns on which our national scientific reputation reposes, has gone to Switzerland, where among the mountains he will remain until his return toward the close of Summer.

The officers for the present year are: President, Dr. ISAAC LEA, Philadelphia; Vice-President, Dr. B. B. Gould, Boston; Permanent Secretary, Prof. Joseph Lovering, Cambridge; General Secretary, Prof. Joseph Leconte, Columbia, S. C.; Treasurer, Dr. A. L. Elwyn, Philadelphia.

To fill up the vacancies in the Standing Committee the following gentlemen were this morning elected: AGASSIZ, BACHE, W. B. ROGERS, J. LECONTE, WHITNEY and B. SILLIMAN, Jr. For the two sections into which the Association is divided, (A—"Mathematics and Physics," and B—"Natural History,") the following officers were chosen:

SECTION A.

President—Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, New-York.
Secretary—Prof. C. S. Lyman.
Standing Committee—E. N. Horsford, Prof. Scofield, West Point; Wm. Mitchell, Nantucket.

SECTION B.

President—Prof. FORSTER.
Secretary—Joseph Leslie.
Standing Committee—Rev. Dr. Morris, of Baltimore; Dr. Gibbs, Columbia, S. C., and Prof. Newberry.

This preliminary business concluded, the Association proceeded to the reading and discussion of papers, and the following programme was got through with before adjournment at 7 o'clock:

1. General Account of the Results of Part III. of the Discussion of the Declinometer Observations made at Girard College, Philadelphia, with special reference to the Investigation of the Influence of the Moon on the Magnetic Declination. By A. D. BACHE.
2. Remarks on some miscellaneous points in Ichnology. By Dr. HITCHCOCK.
3. On some of the relations of the violet and green modifications of chrome alum to soda, potassa and ammonia. By E. N. HORSFORD.
4. Reflections on the Origin, Development and Changes of Languages. By HENRY M. HERMAN.
5. The Great Auroral Display of August 28 and September 2, 1859. By ELIAS LOOMIS.

Prof. BACHE, in his paper (No. 1,) presented one of those elaborate and well-digested series of observations on terrestrial magnetism with which he has enriched science. Prof. HENRY seemed to utter the feeling of the entire Association, when he expressed himself astonished and delighted with the sagacity and industry exhibited in these physical and mathematical inquiries. The subject, however, is too closely dependent on diagrams and demonstrations to admit of any exhibit here. And, indeed, the chief significance of the observations—which, in connection with those of the English and Russian Governments, are now being made all round the globe—is, that they are accumulating material for future inductions regarding those marvelous magnetic currents that circulate like an animating spirit through our planet.

The great expounder of fossil footprints began his paper (No. 2) by playfully observing that he presumed the members would have no discipline mixed with their enjoyment unless he administered to them a talking on *tracks*. *Ichnology* (the science of fossil foot-tracks) is now a distinct branch of Palæontology, although it is but sixty years since the first fossil footmark was disinterred in the Connecticut valley. Yet they have already been discovered in nearly all the great rock formations. No one conversant with the subject will doubt that the tracks were made by living animals, and these—made known by their tracks—he proposed to erect into a separate group, which he calls the *Lithienozoa*, literally stone-track animals. But what is their place in the scale? Some students have lately taken the position that none of the tracks in the Connecticut Valley were made by birds. Dr. HITCHCOCK, however, took up the question, and, confining himself to the fourteen species which he has described in his *Ichnology of New-England* as Pachydactyloics, showed how strong is the evidence of their ornithic origin, claiming that there is every reason to suppose that birds existed during the period of the Connecticut River sandstone. From this point he advanced to the consideration of the evidence furnished by Ichnology of the existence of animals during sandstone days, of types intermediate between existing classes. He then remarked on the marsupial character of a large number of the stone track animals, and adduced in comparison the recent discovery of numerous genera and species of marsupials in the Oolite of Europe.

In the course of his paper, Dr. HITCHCOCK observed that in a branch so recent it is to be expected that a diversity of views will exist. The remark received speedy justification, as Prof. AGASSIZ rose and expressed his utter disbelief in this method of investigation and his skepticism as to its results. To determine what these tracks are, it is vain to indulge in loose comparisons with animals now living. Rather should we compare the animals belonging to the corresponding periods, with the tracks (and a great many which are now known,) and see if their zoological characteristics would answer the conditions. Until we can imitate Prof. WYMANS, and actually *make these tracks over again*, AGASSIZ declares himself an inveterate disbeliever. This opinion Prof. W. B. ROGERS expressed himself as sharing to its fullest extent.

The "Philologic Reflections" (paper 4) of Mr. HERMAN, proved to be simply a *rechauffée* of very venerable ideas, without a single point of novelty.

Prof. LOOMIS' paper was an interesting record of the aurora of last year, which he characterized as unsurpassed by any one on record for magnificence and geographical extent. The disturbance of the magnetic instruments was well nigh unprecedented for violence, and it may be safely asserted that this display extended over the entire circuit of the globe. The aurora of Sept. 2 formed a belt of light encircling the Northern hemisphere, extending southward in America to lat. 22½°, and reaching to an unknown distance on the North, and it pervaded the interval between the elevation of 50 and 500 miles above the earth's surface. The illumination consisted chiefly of luminous beams or columns everywhere parallel to the direction of a magnetic needle freely suspended. These beams were about 500 miles in length, and their diameter varied from five to ten and twenty miles, and were perhaps sometimes still greater. Various considerations were adduced to prove the identity of the electric and auroral light—as that both (1) develop magnetism; (2) both produce chemical decomposition; (3) both develop heat; (4) both communicate peculiar shocks to the animal system; (5) in passing from one conductor to another both exhibit sparks of light. We know of but two agents capable of inducing electricity in a distant conductor—magnetism and electricity; but magnetism is not luminous. From all these considerations we seem compelled to admit that the auroral light is electric. Prof. LOOMIS stated that the great number of observations made on the phenomenon furnished materials for some important generalizations testing the present theories of the aurora, and affording a criterion for future theories.

Prof. HACKLEY agreed with Prof. LOOMIS as to the highest limit of the aurora, but thought the lowest limit was sometimes *less*, and within the region of the atmosphere, since it is carried by the winds. He also stated that the late Prof. OLMSTEAD, the closest student of the aurora which this country has produced, had fixed a period of about 66 years, a multiple of the period of the solar spots, and that he, (Prof. H.,) by a careful examination of Prof. OLMSTEAD's history, had discovered a period of 11.111 years. An interesting talk ensued on the aurora and its various phenomena, Prof. HENRY and others taking part.

In the *New Atlantis*, in which BACON unfolds his grand philosophical dream or prefigurative vision of the future of Science, certain members of the "six days college" are deputed as "merchants of light" to make "circuits or visits of divers principal cities of the Kingdom." Could the mighty master of Induction have looked through the obscurity of two centuries he would have seen his fine imagining transformed into a solid and tangible reality. For, from the uttermost ends of a world which, in his time, was but the roving-ground of the "rude and savage men of Ind," or the bloody Dorado of the gold-greedy Spaniard, come up to-day the true "merchants of light," each with his intellectual argosy freighted with the wealth of visible and invisible climes.

Is this an over euphuistic statement of the circumstance that the American Association for the Advancement of Science to day began its fourteenth annual reunion? As to this pleasant and important yearly gathering of the savans, it would of course be a piece of pure supererogation to tell any TIMES reader *what it is*; but if I might emulate Monsieur JOURDAIN and make as though he did *not* know, I might quote to him the words of the Constitution declaring that "the objects of the Association are, by periodical and migratory meetings, to promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of the United States; to give a stronger and more general impulse, and a more systematic direction to scientific research in our country, and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness."

I am sure there can be no other feeling than interest and respect towards these yearly Congresses of Science. It is in vain that the cynic urges that parties and picnics are quite as prominent features of these reunions as the weightier matters of the problems and progress of science. The Association's positive contributions to science (are they not recorded in a score of stout octavos of "Proceedings?") amply vindicate its title to respectful consideration. Besides, is there anything so inherently incongruous in a banqueting botanist, a picnicking astronomer or an amatory geologist?

The object, indeed, is to bring together the working philosophers, not for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries which could be better pursued in the privacy of their own researches or among the furnaces and retorts of their laboratories, but simply to enable them to communicate to one another the progress made, and to ascertain, as can only be done by personal intercourse, the direction in which their labors might most profitably be employed in future. Happy then days when our geologists and naturalists, our chemists and engineers, our astronomers and mathematicians, our geographers and ethnologists give each other the right hand of fellowship, and come to know each other as co-workers in one great labor.

Perhaps the best things are done in fraternity. There is no prosperity until we leave our shy and jealous ways and work in society. It was brotherbands of artist-masons, traveling from city to city, that gave the mediæval world those marvels of gothic architecture, which in the fine image of COLERIDGE, seem like a "petrified religion." GREENOUGH, the sculptor, had a theory that the Greeks, too, wrought in schools or fraternities, the genius of the master imparting his design to his friends and inflaming them with it, and when his strength was spent, a new hand, with equal heat, continued the work; and so by relays, until it was finished in every part with equal fire.

It is an interesting fact in the history of Scientific Congresses—which have come to be such genuine principles and powers in the intellectual world—that they should have owed their origin to the most daring of idealists, the Teutonic OKEN.

It was in 1821 that he first promulgated in his extraordinary journal, the *Isis*, the idea of general meetings of the German naturalists and scientists, which happy idea was realized in the following year, when the first meeting was held at Leipzig in 1822. They have been continued every year since in Germany, and similar annual scientific gatherings were soon inaugurated in other countries, of which the British Association for the Advancement of Science is an instance, avowedly, at its origin, (in 1831,) organized after the German or Okenian model. And the British Association in turn became the model of our American Congress of Science.

But while these personal influences are not to be lost sight of, there were, no doubt, deeper causes at work. Scientific Associations are in fact the necessary result of the enormous widening of the circle of investigation and experiment which has come upon us in these latter generations. Such opulence of discovery has been brought in by this new dispensation as to bulge with its bigness the old storehouses; so that the sciences have been obliged to part off, and students devote themselves each to some one branch. It is undoubtedly owing to this division of employment and the concentration of whole minds upon a single department, that Science has made so prodigious an advance in modern times. The very perfection of this subdivision, however, relegating each student to his individual specialty, soon made imperative a general reunion in which each science would have the advantage of receiving focal rays conveyed from all the other sciences. And here it occurs to me to remark what a contrast this rigorous specialization of the modern scientific activity (requiring a whole Association to represent the Scientific Mind in its entirety) presents to the mediæval scholarship, when a student could easily grasp the whole circle of the sciences—when an Admirable CRICHTON fared him forth to Paris or Pavia, and, throwing down the philosophic gauntlet, challenged universities and universes to a discussion of the *omne scibile!*

Would it be to indulge in a mere sally of the fancy to look upon these reunions as intellectual harvestings, when the husbanders of the various seed-fields of science come, bearing their sheaves with them? Let us welcome these hard-worn facts, extorted from earth and air, from sea and stars. I do not know that such contributions are generally counted in among the productive forces that constitute the total wealth of a nation. But surely these are the richest and rarest crops that reward human culture. A true Political Economy would add up not alone our wealth of cotton and corn, of gold, or fish or coal, but would take into account the seeds and harvests of science, whose prolific power never dies, and which are the true bread of life to an age.

How little do we generally know where our real wealth lies! Some blatant fact attracts all eyes, while the real spiritual powers that recast the world in new moulds come unheralded and unheeded. To the majority of Englishmen, at the end of the seventeenth century, when the conduct of the high and mighty King JAMES seemed of incalculable importance, there would have seemed something ludicrously absurd in the assertion that the newly-discovered Differential Calculus was infinitely more important to England and to Europe than the fate of all the dynasties; yet it is now clear to every one that the conduct of the King was supremely insignificant compared with this discovery.

Science, indeed, is every day asserting itself more and more forcibly as the chief factor in the great formula of modern progress. It was a saying of NAPOLEON's that "in the government of States the power of science is a large element in the science of power," (*dans le gouvernement des états, le pouvoir de la science fait partie de la science du pouvoir.*) Undoubtedly, then, this Scientific Congress and its doings concerns us all, and it is of moment that we take an intelligent interest in what is here going on. If we cannot plant ourselves on the station whence these savans regard nature, we may at least apprehend what that point of view is.

How gladly would I aid this, so far as this most hasty writing may—stripping the scientific statements of their technicality and presenting them in as broad and human an aspect as possible for the stranger in these realms of study! SWINTON.

The Commencement at Auburn Theological Seminary.

The Exercises of Anniversary week at Auburn commenced with examinations of the classes on Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, an address before the Society of Inquiry, in the presence of a good audience, was delivered at the town hall, by Rev. Dr. SAMUEL HARRIS, of Bangor. An address, not connected with the anniversary exercises, but of much interest, was delivered in the chapel, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, by M. BEAULIEU, of Illinois. The object of this was to present the claims of those families of the Canadian Reformed Catholics who declined following Father CHINIQUY into the Presbyterian Church, not feeling that they had sufficient knowledge of Protestant differences to join any denomination, and, therefore, preferring to remain in the Congregational form of worship. These amounted to nearly half of the nine hundred families. Father BEAULIEU gave a sketch of his own life and conversion, and of the causes which led so many French Canadians to leave their homes and the Catholic Church, and seek refuge in Illinois. The Sermon to the Alumni, at 10½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, was to have been delivered by Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, of Providence, but in his absence on account of illness, Professor PHELPS, of Andover, preached from the text: "Confess your faults one to another, and pray one to another."—John 5, 16—and from several kindred texts. At the annual meeting of the Alumni, Rev. Mr. MALTBY, of Taunton, presided. The Standing Committee and Secretary of last year were rechosen. Also, for preacher of the next annual sermon, Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, and as substitute, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of East Windsor, Conn. Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., of Philipsburgh, Penn., spoke before the Porter Rhetorical Society on Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening there was an exhibition of the Society of Inquiry and of the Porter Rhetorical Society in the Town Hall. Yesterday morning the Commencement exercises took place—ELDRIDGE MIX, of Atwater, Ohio, delivering the salutatory, and CHARLES W. THOMPSON, of Montpelier, Vt., the valedictory. The graduating class numbers thirty-three, out of some thirty-six who originally entered. Of these, four or five have dedicated themselves to the foreign mission fields, six or seven to pastorates in the West, and five or six are called to pastorates in New-England.

How Disunion will Affect the South.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 30.

The Black Republican Press teem with terrorisms for the South. Right—justice—fraternal regard—appear to be things passed, in the relations between the North and the South. Injustice—violence—force—seem to be the only instrumentalities by which they propose to keep the Union together, and the South in subjection to the North. We insert the following specimen from the NEW-YORK TIMES:

"It is because the North is numerically superior—is aggressive—is fanatical in her opposition to Slavery—that the South should cling to the Constitution. It is the Union alone which keeps the Abolitionist railroad 'underground' instead of overground. It is the Constitution which converts the extreme Anti-Slavery men into talkers instead of actors—which causes all the fanatics to expend their enthusiasm in subscriptions, letters and speeches. If the slave States were foreign territory, and neither our State Governments nor our State Courts were bound by any stronger obligations *than those imposed by the international law* to prevent armed forays across the border, armed forays would take place every week, and participation in them would become, in the eyes of a large portion of the population, if not a religious duty, at least a heroic exploit. The attempts of the authorities to prevent them would be as futile as those of the Sardinian Government to prevent the departure of recruits for GARIBALDI; and a few months of unredressed grievances, and of horrible alarm, would finally drive the South into a war in which she would share the invariable fate of the few when they contend with the many—of poor nations when they rise against rich ones—of houses which are divided against themselves, in the presence of united and determined enemies."

We have not a doubt that the TIMES correctly states the spirit of its party, and of the Abolitionists of the North generally, in the policy of aggression he supposes they would pursue. He very correctly says: "If the Slave States were foreign territory, and neither our (Northern) State Governments nor our State Courts were bound *by any stronger obligations than those imposed by international law to prevent armed forays across the border, armed forays would take place every week*, and a participation in them would become, in the eyes of a large portion of the population, if not a religious duty, at least a heroic exploit." All this has been already *proved* to be true. JOHN BROWN made his foray across the border. In Texas, at this moment, a conspiracy to desolate the country by fire and murder, is being detected and punished. The sympathy manifested for the success of JOHN BROWN and his enterprise, leaves not a doubt of either the feelings of the people of the North, or of their faithlessness towards the South. The Constitution is no barrier to their impertinent fanaticism; nor will they be bound by "*the obligations of international law*," in case the Union is dissolved, in their intercourse with the South. They will be bound but by two influences—1. *Express treaties*, which their interest will compel them to ask of the South; and 2. By *military force*.

As matters now are, the Abolitionists of the North can come to the South without let or hindrance; and, under the presumption of friendliness, can instigate insurrection amongst our slaves. Through the Post-offices, in the hands of the United States, they can carry on their correspondence and circulate their incendiary documents and appeals. But if the Union is dissolved, the Southern people become an independent people, the Post-office and the Press are under their exclusive and absolute control; whilst all the officers of Government are amenable to them. The Northern people will enter the Southern States only by the *permission of express treaties*; and those treaties will doubtless contain ample guarantees against any unauthorized or hostile interference with the institutions of the South. We will be, as we have always been, their best customers; but to obtain our custom they will have to show that they are *friends not enemies*. If they choose to be enemies, be it so. They will war against themselves, with a destructiveness not less fatal to them than to the South. Their shipping can be swept from the ocean by privateers—the six hundred bags of cotton they now need for their factories, they can get from Liverpool or Havre, carried from our coasts by British or French shipping—if, indeed, all their factories are not stopped by the cheaper productions of foreign looms. And as to their military operations on land, we do not believe that all the fanaticism of all the negroism of all Yankeedom could induce a single regiment of Yankees to march down upon the South. Many may be willing to aid negroes to fire houses, and to murder at midnight women and children; but in the open field, to invade eight millions of the white race in the South, the drum would roll to eternity in vain for recruits in New-England. They know that there is not a more military race in the world than that which inhabits the South. Trained from boyhood to the horse and gun, they are unconquerable by any power on this continent. Peace, therefore, will be the policy—*the necessity*—of the North with the South, in case the Union is dissolved; and to obtain those advantages of intercourse which their interests demand, the Northern people will be obliged to conform to the duties of good neighborhood. If they do not wish to make satisfactory friendly arrangements with us, we will not be destitute of friends or strength. The world needs our commerce, and we can command the shipping—the capital—the commerce—the good will of the world to carry it on. The South, however, would no more rely on the laws of nations, than she can now rely on the Constitution of the United States, to enforce the observance of her rights by the North. She will have not only a civil but a military organization, which will be amply sufficient to protect our Territories from Northern intervention or invasion. Slave-stealing—underground railroads—as well as overground railroads—will rot in inactivity; and if a few slaves shall be spirited away, the Northern States, by treaty stipulation, will render them up, as they now do fugitive criminals, or pay their full value. Fanaticism, stripped of all imaginary responsibility for the existence of Southern Slavery, will soon be content to view it, as it views Slavery in Cuba and Brazil. The North and South will be at peace; whilst the South, in the control of her own commerce and destinies, will bound forward in a career of prosperity and power, unsurpassed in the history of nations.

We may recur to this subject again; but we have thought it proper to make these few observations, to show the TIMES and its kindred bullying terrorists, that we of the South neither are the "fools" nor the cowards it supposes us to be.

BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.—On Wednesday, the day fixed by statute, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judge of the Superior Court of New-York, held their biennial session at the capitol in Albany to revise the statutes. On motion of Justice BALCOM, of the Sixth District, Justice LOTT, of the Second District, was called to the Chair. Hon. CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was present and acted as Clerk. On calling the roll only the following Justices were found to be present: First District, Justice Ingraham; Second District, Justices Lot and Scrugham; Third District, Justices Gould and Hogeboom; Fourth District, Not represented; Fifth District, Justices Allen and Morgan; Sixth District, Justices Balcom and Parker; Seventh District, Justices Smith, Knox and Johnson; Eighth District, Justice Grover. On motion, Justices JOHNSON and LOTT were added to the Committee to revise the rules appointed two years ago. There being no quorum present, a recess was taken to 1 o'clock, in the expectation that other Judges would arrive by that hour. No more were present, however, at the time fixed for reassembling, so, after a brief debate on the propriety of such action, the Judges adjourned *sine die*. This postpones any further revision of the rules for two years.

CORRECTION.—The Liverpool *Mercury* of the 21st announced the failure of MATHEW, STEELE & Co. of thattown. The report is unfounded, as we learn from a subsequent edition of the *Mercury* received *via* Queenstown, and also a note from our Liverpool agent.

[Advertisement.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The *Herald* of yesterday is luminous on the subject of the Prince of WALES, his appearance, conduct, characteristics, &c., and says: "He rides in the rain perfectly unconcerned; he is in raptures with the troops. He is fond of *gayety* and excitement." This is the first intimation Mr. GAYETTY has had that the Prince uses his unequaled paper for the water-closet. We learn that Mr. GAYETTY is preparing, at his dépôt, No. 2 Beekman-street, a magnificent case of his paper, to be presented to the Prince on his arrival in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Reader, peruse the following statement, and then judge of its facts for yourself:

Abram Cole, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a well-known citizen there, had suffered from Dyspepsia for some years, without permanent relief, until he tried AYER'S PILLS, which, taken according to the directions for this complaint, restored him to health in a few weeks. After an interval of some months, he has had no return of his complaint.

Geo. W. Cross, of Harmony, Texas, had an eruption on his neck, shoulders, back and legs, which covered about one-third of his body. It kept the parts affected covered with a scab, and being often a raw sore, was, of course, very troublesome and distressing. It so much impaired his health as to unfit him for business, and kept him in constant suffering. All medical aid failed him until he took AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA, which cured him. His skin still shows some scars from the ulceration, but it is otherwise as clear as an infant's.

John B. Shook, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Richmond, Va., took a cold, which settled on his lungs. A severe pain set in on the left side, with a bad cough, which was soon followed by the unmistakable symptoms of consumption. When reduced very low, he commenced taking AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon stopped the cough and completely cured him.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Beautiful Complexion.

To remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c., and to impart a healthy hue to the Complexion, use MADAME LEWENBERG'S PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, the purity and efficacy of which is testified to by Dr. J R Chilton, the celebrated chemist, and thousands of persons daily attest its undeniable merits. For sale at No 590 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists and perfumers.

N. B.—All persons subject to redness, sunburn, or any eruption of the skin, will find Mme. L.'s PASTILLES a safe and infallible remedy.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without the certificate of Dr. J. R. CHILTON, and the signature of
C. LEWENBERG.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.

A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure; if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by all druggists. Certificates with each bottle.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances. by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Something New under the Sun—Arlusarron, a substitute for cream of tartar. The substitute has a health-giving influence, and supplies that for which there is a constant demand in the system. Sold by SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st. Also by JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 11 Old-slip.

Fancy Cutlery, embracing a large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket-knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House, Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

Ladies' Gaiters at 12s., Slippers, Ties and Toilet Slips, 6s. and 7s. per pair, with boy's, misses' and children's boots and shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

MARRIED.

RAVEN—MACODUCK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 1, by Rev. Peter Stryker, THOMAS RAVEN to SUSAN ELEANOR, youngest daughter of Capt. Saml. Macoduck, all of this City.

JAFFE—PERKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Mr. Smith, ALFRED S. JAFFE, of New-York, to MARY ISABELLA, daughter of Horace Perkins, Esq., of Port Byron, N. Y.

BLOOMFIELD—REDFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. James Eells, J. C. BLOOMFIELD, of New-York, and SARAH L. REDFIELD, of the former place.

LUDINGTON—NOYES.—At Lyme, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Davis S. Brainerd, CHARLES H. LUDINGTON, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE L. NOYES, youngest daughter of Daniel R. Noyes of the former place.

DIED.

CRABTREE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, EBENEZER CRABTREE, Vice-President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration.

Funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of All Souls, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

CARLAND.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 2, SARAH VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of John and Phebe Carland, aged 3 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The funeral services will be held, at their residence, No. 129 East 31st st., this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

HURD.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, LOUISE LEDYARD, infant daughter of Charles and Eleanor Hurd, aged 1 year, 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Pike-st.

O'KEEFE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, of consumption, SIMON A. O'KEEFE, in the 23d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, David O'Keefe, and his brothers Francis B. and Joseph O'Keefe, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 34 Willet-st.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, EMMA A., wife of Charles F. Thompson, and daughter of Mr. A. Packard.

The funeral will be attended on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the house of her father, No. 77 Clermont-av., a few doors north from Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Her friends and the friends of the families, will please attend, without further notice.

TURNIER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 2, ELIZABETH TURNIER, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Daniel Turnier, and of the late Richard H. Harding, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Alonzo Hascy, No. 167 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 2, SARAH, wife of Charles Smith, aged 64 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sons, 8th-st., corner of Division-av., this day, (Friday,) Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock.

LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 2, MAURICE DEE, son of Daniel H. and the late Ellen Latham, aged 4 months and 21 days.

BEEKMAN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, WM. A. BEEKMAN, aged 21 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at St. Andrew's (Episcopal) Church, 127th-st., Harlem.

HEGEMAN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 2, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HEGEMAN, aged 39 years.

His friends and those of his brother, Wm. Hegeman, are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Chapel, on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Preliminary services at the residence of Wm. Hegeman, Castlewood, Llewellyn Park, Orange, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

ROBBINS.—At New-Market, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, of cholera morbus, Miss ELIZA CAROLINE ROBBINS, in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place, from the residence of her mother, No. 340 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to which her relatives and acquaintances are invited.

ADRIANCE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 2, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Adriance, of St. Louis, Mo.

Funeral on Saturday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 69 Commerce-st., Newark, N. J.

WOOD.—At Bristol, Hartford County, Conn., at the residence of his grandfather, on Thursday, Aug. 2, of diphtheria, ASHER MORRIS, only child of William H. and Caroline E. Wood, of Hudson City, N. J., aged 5 years, 3 months and 20 days.

MAGOON.—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 2, ELLA LOUISE, daughter of Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., aged 10 years.

ANDERSON.—At Ontonagon, Mich., July 24, Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, of this City, and son of Mr. Robert Anderson, of Glasgow, N. B., in the 23d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 365 Aug. 2, 1860.
75, 36, 2, 5, 22, 59, 9, 53, 47, 39, 62, 66.
Class No. 366 Aug. 2, 1860.
44, 34, 25, 13, 58, 28, 30, 43, 40, 66, 37, 70, 16.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 2, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SECOND EDITION FOR AUGUST
NOW READY.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
is the
ONLY COMPLETE RAILWAY GUIDE
in the
UNITED STATES OR THE CANADAS.
It is the
ONLY ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
which
REPRESENTS THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS
through the
INSTRUMENTALITY OF RAILWAY MAPS.
The
CIRCULATION IS LARGER THAN
all
OTHER WORKS OF THE KIND COMBINED,
and the
DEMAND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
It is sold
UPON ALL THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS
of the
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS
at
ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
No. 443 and 445 Broadway, near Howard-st.

IN PRESS AND NEARLY READY:
ALFRED B. STREET'S NEW BOOK,
WOODS AND WATERS; OR, THE SARANACS AND RACKET. By ALFRED B. STREET. Illustrated with Engravings on wood.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth $1 25.
Early orders solicited. Editor's copies and show-bills will be sent with first orders. A liberal discount made to the trade.
M. DOOLADY.
No. 49 Walker-st., New-York.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

This certifies that my wife was afflicted with prolapsus and irregularities and weakness for a long time. She was attended by the best doctors in this section, who all said they could cure her easily; but she grew worse. Hearing the Graefenberg Marshall's Catholicon highly recommended, I tried it, and to my surprise and great joy it cured her. She is now heavier and better than ever in her life. My education prejudiced me against all advertised remedies, or I should have tried it sooner; but I cannot withhold this testimony, for it is due in justice to what I must believe the best medicine in the world for all diseases of women.

COFFEEVILLE, Miss., July 8, 1860. T. E. ATKINSON.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON,

Is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, inflammation, local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them. Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜ Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., N. Y.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

HOWE'S
STANDARD SCALES
Have Five Patents,
Work on Balls and are Self-Adjusting.
Every Safe Warranted.

40
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
For sale low, taken in exchange for
LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 BROADWAY,
(First block below Astor House.)

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms, No. 506 Broadway.

THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, and Summer Complaints, so prevalent at this season of the year, is Dr. GIDDINGS' Vegetable Remedy, No. 291 Greenwich-st.

WHAT IS MORE DESIRABLE THAN A sweet breath, and more beautiful than white, clean teeth? The best article in use for the above is Dr. C. B. Hammond's Orris Tooth Soap. Sold by Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, No. 291 Greenwich-st., New-York.

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BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18 and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale orders solicited.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!

The largest assortment of Chandeliers, Brackets, &c. &c., in New-York. New patterns for Fall trade just out.
W. J. T. DAILEY, & CO.
No. 631 Broadway.

DR. KINNE'S NEW TRUSSES.—CHEAP, CLEAN, DURABLE AND COMFORTABLE.—It is invaluable, especially for infants, from its cleanliness, a wet sponge being sufficient always to clean it thoroughly. It need never be removed for bathing, as water will not injure it. One truss will last a lifetime, and from the peculiar properties of the material of the pads, they are cooler, more comfortable, and altogether better than the ivory, hard rubber, or any other kind of pad. Office and application rooms, No. 182 Broadway.
KINNE & PHILLIPS.

TO ARCHITECTS, SOAP MANUFACTURERS, CALICO PRINTERS, &c.—The Silicate of Soda, eminently useful for above purposes. The arsenical prevents worms and dry rot. Manufactured by L. FEUCHTWANGER & SON, No. 42 Cedar st. Lithographing Fly-paper, Insect Powder, Phosphorus Paste, Oils, Cognac, Rum and Rye, Spirit Emollient, Manganese, Strontia and Baryta, Platina Aluminium, &c., &c.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE! —Price only $10. Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular.* Address Box No. 2,893 Post-office, New-York City. P. & T. L. FRENCH.

TO LIBRARIES, &C.—FOR SALE, SEPARATELY, a complete file of the Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly TIMES. Address C. B. H., Box No. 105, this office.

The Atlantic Cable.

A PLAN FOR OBVIATING ANY FUTURE RUPTURE OF THE LINE IN LAYING IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It will be recollected that in laying the Atlantic Cable much difficulty and delay was occasioned in consequence of its breaking, two or three times, caused by the *sudden strain* upon it by the lifting of the ship's stern, over which it was passing; and without some plan to meet this difficulty, successive breakings may be anticipated, whenever there is a heavy sea running, at any future attempt. Now, to obviate this, I would suggest to the gentlemen who are interested in this great enterprise, to prepare a *counterpoise* to the lifting and sinking of the ship's stern, as it rises and falls on the waves. It is this:

Have a long spar, a topsail yard, for instance; rig it out over the ship's stern, resting it on the taffrail or some other convenient point, as a fulcrum—attach to the inboard end a weight or weights, sufficient to counterbalance the cable as it rests on the outer end, (a common steelyard is a familiar comparison to illustrate the idea,) let the cable pass over this outer end, through a sheave or by any convenient arrangement known to nautical men, controlling its velocity of descent the while, on board, as was done in the previous experiment. The spar thus balanced with the weights at one end and the cable at the other, will readily play up and down on the fulcrum with the rising and falling of the ship, thus effectually counteracting the *sudden straining* upon the cable, and reducing the chances of breaking to almost nothing.

I think the maximum lift of a ship's stern by the waves would not perhaps exceed 30 or 40 feet. I do not know if it would be necessary that the spar should have much more length than to sweep an arc of this extent, as its vertical vibration will be in effect a reciprocating motion, governed by that of the ship and the laws of gravity.

The spar should have one-quarter to one-third its length inboard, and consequently two-thirds to three-quarters beyond and over the stern.

It would be proper so to arrange the weights that they may be increased or lessened, as more or less of the cable may from time to time be suspended on the outer end of the spar, always preserving as near a counterpoise as may be.

Having expended some thought on this subject, which is deeply interesting to our age and country, it appears to me that some such plan as I have suggested will facilitate the operation whenever another attempt shall be made.

Please find room for its publication in your widely circulated paper. W. W. H.

The State Debt of Austria.

Translated for the New-York Times from the Cölnische Zeitung.

The ascertained amount of the Austrian State Debt at the beginning of this year is truly terrifying. The Commission did not take into calculation the Grundentlastungs debt (of about 180,000,000) and several other uncertain and floating debts, nor the amount of interests guaranteed by the Government, and yet the following was the result of the investigation:

A consolidated debt of	1,922,857,375 G.
A floating debt of	345,214,156 G.
Making a total of	2,268,071,532 G.

As the amount of Austrian indebtedness at the beginning of the year 1860, bearing an annual interest of 99,465,947 G.

And this estimation of the public debt is even 63,000,000 below the estimate of the Minister of Finance!

In the face of such figures, what do all the speeches amount to, about the inexhaustible resources which are said to be, and perhaps really are, hidden in the territories of the Austrian Empire! Whilst the grass is growing, the horse is famishing. The boldest face may grow pale at the aspect of these rows of figures, rather than at an army of enemies, drawn up on a field of battle. It is not different with States than with families. While they live above their means and expend more than they receive, debts will accumulate one upon another and lead to bankruptcy with a rapidity which puts an end forever to all false splendor. History has no other example of such a carelessness as Austria has shown, even already under METTERNICH, but especially since 1848. An annual statement of State Revenues, which would have excited universal terror, and led to the most vigorous measures in England, a country really rich even now and not only in the prospective future, was received in Austria with the calmest composure possible. Even a childish joy was shown whenever the deficit was a few millions less in one year than in the preceding one, and people thought they had some reason now to believe in that ultimate balance of State Revenues and Expenditures which was talked of every year. Thus the following state of things came to pass:

	Official deficit.	Deficit according to private calculation.
1848	Fl.45,110,646	Fl.58,879,661
1849	121,905,805	139,936,224
1850	54,864,862	90,589,725
1851	62,223,630	104,399,971
1852	53,447,331	79,624,518
1853	56,253,635	86,515,965
1854	140,712,922	178,163,940
1855	138,899,297	186,135,017
1856	62,353,667	111,189,771
1857	42,533,868	101,663,650
1858	36,481,861	44,205,054
Total	Fl.815,357,524	Fl.1,181,303,496

In the meantime the Government sold, 1855, the Hungarian and Bohemian State Railroads, together with lands and mines, to a French Company for the sum of 80,000,000 C. M.; 1856, the Lombardo-Venetian road, with the exception of a portion from Verona to Southern Tyrol, to the Vienna *Creditanstalt* for 100,000,000 lire—33⅓ millions; 1858, the last Southern State road to the same Company for Fl.100,000,000, the last 30,000,000 of which amount, however, are only to be paid when a revenue of 7 per cent. on the capital shall have been earned. Besides, we have to bring into account the sale of the Siebenbürgen-Aerarial Iron Mines, &c.; the contributions levied upon the Italians, and the indemnity of war which Sardinia had to pay after 1849 with 75,000,000 fres—28,571,000 florins—all of which has been used. The deficit of 1859 ought surely not to be estimated at less than 200,000,000 or 300,000,000.

If, during all this time, any person lifted a warning voice against the dangers of such a system of finances, he was accused of enmity towards Austria; and the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and similar papers, were every year busy in auguring the most rose-colored prospects for the Austrian treasury. The truth can no longer be concealed. At the present time, when Austria has enormous other difficulties to contend with, this financial distress is so terrible that all other troubles seem of little moment in comparison. We have repeatedly pointed out the main cause of the excessive State-expenditure. The army has cost too much. The expenses incurred in suppressing the uprisings of 1848 and 1849 were of course necessary. But, even after order had been restored, the Austrian Government could not resolve upon a necessary reduction of its armed forces. An aggressive policy was pursued in the interior and exterior affairs of the Government, to support which it seemed as if the army could not be too large. The Emperor fell into the unfortunate error of believing that the power and dignity of his Crown were dependent on the maintenance of an armed force, in times of peace, which it exceeded the natural resources of his country to sustain. The finishing stroke was that unhappy Italian war, into which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH plunged himself, against the advice of his best and truest counselors, with the words: "The Emperor does what the Emperor wills."

Italy is called the misfortune of Austria. The Emperor RUDOLPH has prophesied it in vain to the Hapsburghers. Even at present these eternal, extravagant Italian plans, have not yet been thrown aside. Austria clings to the rest of that unhappy possession on the other side of the Alps with a tenacity and stubbornness worthy of a better cause. In order to keep Venetia as a sure point, from which to reconquer her supremacy in Italy, Austria finds it impossible at present, in her most desperate position, to resolve upon a proper reduction of her army. This year, also, 100 millions of guilders have been appropriated for this object, and the appropriation will surely be exceeded. Even for the troops of the Duke of Modena, who passes for the most wealthy private individual in Europe, the poor Austrians have to raise one million! The cession of Venetia—which cannot be maintained for a length of time by any reign of terror whatsoever—against a proper remuneration, would be, according to human foresight, the last means of saving Austria from perdition, and not only in a financial point of view. But of this there is no hope. The appropriations for the army are not to be retrenched, but those for the government of the small territories of the Crown are to be, and those for universities, and schools, and the royal theatre, and the Geological Institute, and those petty amounts which the Austrian military power had heretofore to spare for arts and sciences. Such *economies aux bouts de chandelles* can, of course, not stay the approaching ruin. Austria does not want to—she will have to.

From Arizona.

HISTORY AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SONORA EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

TUBAC, Tuesday, July 10, 1860.

I have just returned from a flying visit to the rich mine and hacienda of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. This organization was the pioneer silver-mining enterprise of Arizona, and although its operations have continued uninterruptedly for the space of six years, it has scarcely made a fair commencement. The trials and difficulties surmounted by the agents of the Company, their privations and toil, form an interesting history, useful as an example to the enterprising, and instructive to those who would engage in silver-mining, and we may be tempted some time to record it for the benefit of your readers. Suffice it, for our present purpose, that their labors were at length rewarded by securing the erection of temporary works capable of reducing their rich ores, in limited quantity, true, but proving incontestibly, that with proper machinery and prudent management, the Company could succeed. Mercantile speculators and stock gamblers became heavily interested in the enterprise, and at the annual election in the Spring of 1859, secured an ascendancy in the affairs of the Company. Since then it has been placed at the mercy of the *bulls* and *bears* of Wall-street. At one time the stock would be inflated and sold at high prices; then would come a reaction—and thus it vibrated for several months. Finally, as shipment after shipment of bullion from Arizona reached New-York, where its purity and fineness caused it to command a premium of 7 per cent., the Directors, instead of laboring faithfully for the best interests of the stockholders, sought to aggrandize themselves, by pursuing a systematic policy calculated to depreciate the stock, and thus enable them to purchase controlling interests at nominal rates. Although the agent at the mines was informed that $30,000 were deposited in the hands of the Treasurer, his constant application for funds failed to meet with a response, and he was left with a large accumulation of back debts, and a heavy outlay monthly, for the necessary expenses of carrying on the works of the Company, and naught but the precarious yield of imperfect temporary reduction works with which to obtain means. Creditors were impatient, employers dissatisfied, and the agent harrassed on all sides by constant murmurings. At length came the promise of remittances, upon the strength of which the agent promised speedy settlements with all; but as week after week rolled by, and weeks grew into months without receiving funds, the exasperated dupes of these false promises became incensed at the duplicity practiced upon them, and this feeling all centering upon the unfortunate agent, rendered his position truly commiserable. For months he did not dare to ride out alone for fear of assassination; for in this country, where the failure of Congress to legislate in our behalf has rendered a resort to deadly weapons the only remedy or redress for grievances, many and loud were the threats against him. This at length was quieted by the receipt of information from New-York that a large stock of goods was shipped for the mines, together with the adequate machinery for carrying on the Company's operations on a large scale. The goods and machinery have finally arrived, but no provision was made for the payment of the freight, amounting to several thousands of dollars, and the Company must await remittances from New-York before possession can be obtained.

Operations at the mines have been almost completely suspended, and will not be resumed by the agent until funds are furnished. The present works, which were originally designed for merely temporary use, are completely out of repair, and it will be several months before the machinery now arrived can be put together. Indeed, I firmly believe it to be the policy of the Wall-street Directory to throw every obstacle in the way of the agent and the mines, and prevent, if possible, any favorable results till the confidence of stockholders is entirely shaken, and they can be induced to sell out at a great sacrifice. This accomplished, the ownership will become vested in a few capitalists, who will secure immense fortunes as the reward for their sharp "financiering," as it is termed in commercial circles.

The effect of this swindling operation is most pernicious upon the prosperity of the country. Upon the success or failure of this, the pioneer silver mining company of Arizona, depends, in a great measure, the progress of mining enterprises here. Capitalists will hesitate to invest their means where no returns are realized on investments, and the cause will not be inquired into. Other companies, already organized, it is true, may achieve success, and eventually restore public confidence in our immense mineral wealth; but they will be compelled to struggle against powerful opposing forces, and some of them cannot withstand the pressure.

I have drawn a gloomy picture of the prospects of the Sonora E. & M. Co., but it is not highly colored. The Company has a rich mine, yielding largely, and has now reached a point where success is no longer problematical, if it can only be snatched from the hands of stock-jobbers and speculators. If this is not done, there will be no favorable result till it passes into the hands of a few capitalists, who will be content to work together in harmony, when the reports from the mine will realize all that has ever been claimed for it. The stock would be valuable if the affairs of the Company were properly managed, but it is almost impossible to prevent the income of a corporation from being squandered by the directors, or the stock from being at the mercy of "financiers."

HESPERIAN.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been: 32 bbls. Ashes, 10,902 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. Corn Meal, 71,080 bushels Wheat, 79,231 bushels Corn, 34,186 bushels Oats, 384 pkgs. Provisions, and 599 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 300 bags Rio at 15c., and 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—Transactions have been limited to-day, yet prices have not varied much. We quote Middling Upland at 10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 05@$5 15; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 20@$5 40; superfine Western at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 20@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 20@$5 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 05	@$5 15
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd.	5 30	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 50	@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. in lots, at $4 90@$5 40 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 45@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in request, including superfine at $5@$5 10, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 20@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 600 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 35@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 35@3 40 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported of 46,500 bushels,—including poor Canada Club at $1 14; choice White Michigan (a small lot) at $1 45; White Indiana, part at $1 36; new White Ohio, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Western at $1 28; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 22@$1 26; Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring on private terms; new White Kentucky, (in barrels,) at equal to $1 43; and new White Southern on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping; sales have been made of 62,500 bushels, at 62c.@63c., chiefly at 62c., for mixed Western; 64c.@65c. for Yellow Western; 68c. for White do.; 65c. for round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Other kinds are nominal. Rye is quiet, at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand,—including State, at 39c.@40c.; Canada, at 37c.@38½c.; Western, at 37c.@39c.; and Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 35c.@38c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River at 85c.@95c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Is quiet at old quotations. Stock, 591 bales American and 36,761 bales Foreign; same time last year, 1,588 bales American, 14,214 bales and 210 tons Foreign.

HIDES—Are inactive, and prices are unsettled. Stock, 339,000, against 182,000 Aug. 1, 1859.

HOPS—Sales 70 bales last year's crop at 9c.@15c., chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 70 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—The demand is mainly for oak-tanned sole, which continues quite firm; hemlock-tanned is in less favor, and is declining.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and $1 10 for lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand has been good at buoyant prices. The arrivals at Albany during the past week have been heavy, and, from Western advices, the *Evening Journal* learns "that the receipts will be large during the month of August. After harvest, with high rates of freight, a considerable falling off is anticipated. During the week the sales have been moderately active, and the shipments large, preventing any accumulation. The stock in the hands of the dealers is large and very well assorted, so that buyers can purchase what they want to very good advantage. Prices remain as per our previous quotations, the tendency towards a decline in Lumber having been counteracted by the probability of a short stock for the Fall trade. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the fourth week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	9,590,162	1,755	—	12,436,700
1857	13,902,600	709	1,385	9,605,300
1858	14,016,942	2,314	11,625	10,748,620
1859	8,839,000	1,943	—	690,000
1860	13,233,000	2,865	1,491	7,136,600

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	93,312,143	19,155	8,170	31,971,817
1857	96,277,102	29,233	17,065	71,814,729
1858	133,321,102	14,897	80,770	61,501,755
1859	132,574,762	29,970	49,353	64,507,857
1860	148,782,600	24,982	31,959	52,881,379

METALS—Have been quiet to-day, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Limited; sales have been reported at old figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is dull and heavy, as previously reported. No important movements have occurred in Tar or Crude Turpentine. A limited inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine at 37c.@39½c., chiefly at 37c.@38½c. for merchantable and shipping, ℔ gallon.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.	42,426	57,100
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	66,509	37,973
Resin, bbls.	440,661	306,125
Tar, bbls.	40,257	18,429

RICE—Sales, 120 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales to-day comprise 1,150 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅜c.@7⅜c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c., ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls. at 20¾c.@21c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, to-day, sales having been reported of only 1,000 bbls. including new Mess, at $19 18¾@$19 25; old Mess at $[illegible]; new Prime at $13 95@$14 12½; and old Prime at $12 50 ℔ bbl. The contract for 5,000 bbls. Pork was awarded by Government on terms not ascertained. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal 11c.@[illegible] for Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is quiet. The day's transactions add up 280 tcs. and [illegible] bbls., at 13c.@13¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef has not varied; [illegible] bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 62½@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $[illegible] 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. The following was the award of the Government contract, for 5,500 bbls. Beef: 1,500 bbls. deliverable at Gosport, at $13 7[illegible]; 2,000 bbls. at Brooklyn, at $13 23, and 2,000 at Charleston, on terms not ascertained, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tce. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 11c.@19c., for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 7c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, August 1, 1860.

QUALITIES.	OLD PORK. N. Y. YARDS. L.	G.	L.	BROOKLYN YARDS. A.	W.	P.	Total.	NEW PORK. N. Y. YARDS. L.	G.	L.	BROOKLYN YARDS. A.	W.	P.	Total.	Total Old and New.	Last Month	This Date Last Year.
Clear	4						4	167	199	100	400			866	870	749	582
Mess	2765		7	4		2	2778	13778	3529	1615	6167	4389	943	30416	33194	38287	34648
Thin Mess	70					9	79	7	236	73	170	149	18	653	732	1228	4038
Prime Mess				194			194	31	189	470	198		28	916	1110	2010	972
Flank								4	5		2			11	11	20	119
Prime	3392		412			834	4638	5089	628	1881	4504	3028	247	16277	20915	22686	25275
Rumps	216						216	759	87	3	5	112	78	544	760	1107	2770
Refuse Mess								9	42	8	6	37	15	117	117	41	899
Refuse Prime	10		2			5	17	12	18	22	5	36	27	120	137	161	2270
Other Refuse	30					85	115	125	231	68	282	5	259	920	1035	1404	2092
Uninspected			14	1592		6	1612	2107		64			210	2381	3993	3800	16836
Totals	6487		435	1790		941	9653	22483	5164	4304	11689	7756	1825	53221	62874	71553	90501
	OLD BEEF.							NEW BEEF.									
City Prime																	33
Repacked Mess	90	291			81	145	607	920	748	171	119	4081	1133	7172	7779	8400	4297
Repacked Chicago Mess	28	418	173		213		832	4989	24	2944	215	1926	932	10970	11802	15441	15531
Railroad Beef	46	13					59	48	29	28	112	90	284	591	650	300	213
Refuse Mess			12			26	38	240	31	63	365	113	23	825	863	1094	631
Refuse Prime						13	13				1	7	2	10	23	7	46
Other Refuse	6	78				38	123	30	124	19	32	277	186	668	791	1563	178
Tierces—Prime Mess									48	985	425		200	1608	1608	2002	1096
Country Mess			24		391	346	761				200	16	2380	2569	3357	4137	4262
Country Prime						95	95				141	260	972	1373	1468	1479	621
Uninspected tcs.									4					4	4	4	
Uninspected bbls.						7	7	40	185				337	562	569	1497	2087
Totals	170	800	209		685	671	2535	6187	1188	4160	1630	6770	6439	26374	28909	35924	28995

LEATHER—The main inquiry is for oak-tanned Sole, which is firm. The monthly circular of Messrs. HASSELL & COGAN, Bristol, England, received by the *Asia*, contains the following reference to the probable effect of the recent failures upon the trade: "The past month has been a very eventful period, it having disclosed a system of profligate and reckless trading which we believe has never been surpassed, if equaled, during the last ten years, remarkable as they have been for irregular transactions. The Leather trade has never before been so much disgraced, and we think it fair to conclude that it will be long before such extraordinary facilities will be given to other parties to pursue such a gigantic trade without capital. We are not surprised that failures of such enormous magnitude (nearly £3,000,000) should have temporarily paralyzed our trade, but a great deal too much importance has, we think, been attached to the effect they will have upon the value of leather. We believe it is an admitted fact that for the last few years the supplies have not been materially in excess of the demand, and as the failure of so manny tanners will greatly affect the supplies, while consumption, as far as we can see, will not be affected at all, we are not driven to the conclusion that prices will rapidly decline. Our trade will be sounder and safer than it has been for the past 20 years, and when raw goods shall have settled down to their legitimate level our manufacturers may fairly look for steady and remunerative prices for leather."

FREIGHTS—Ship-owners appear to be more eager to obtain freight, to-day, and some reaction in rates is anticipated by the principal shippers, who are not offering produce freely. For Liverpool the engagements included 35 000 bush. Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, at 10c.@10½c.; 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms, with, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese and 200 boxes Butter at 50s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, for next week's delivery, at 3s., and 1,000 bbls. do., by steamer, at 3s. 3d.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JESSE WILSON, who has been missing since 1843. It is said that he was seen in 1853 driving stage from the Yellow Springs to Phœnixville. Please direct to his sister, A. E WILSON, No. 344 7th-av., New-York, or to CALEB GREEN.

THERESA WAS TAKEN SICK AND could not reply last week. Gentlemen, don't despair; you shall hear from me.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK.—The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book No. 6 is now ready. It contains sixty-four pages of tunes and hymns, mostly new. This book has a superior collection of choice tunes, newly arranged and compared, and a large number of excellent hymns, written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday Schools, Revival Meetings, Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals, Concerts, Pic-Nics, Temperance Meetings, Boys and Girls' Meetings, Excursions, &c., carefully and simply arranged as solos, duetts, quartettes and choruses, and for piano or melodeon. Price 8 cents. Postage 1 cent. $5 per hundred. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New York.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 29 and 170 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Call on Principal, BANNISTER, at the International Hotel. Broadway, before noon, each day, for further information.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., New-York. Mrs. and Miss STEERS respectfully thank their numerous patrons, and beg to acquaint them and the public that their school will be opened for the reception of pupils on Sept. 9. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private tuition from 2 to 4 P. M. in the higher English branches and in languages with native Professors. Lessons on the organ, piano, harp, Guitar, &c., &c. Circulars can be had at the principal book and music-stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where applications will receive immediate attention.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools furnished with accomplished teachers, parents (gratuitously) with school circulars, and competent teachers with positions. References—Faculty Rutgers College, Dr. LOWELL MASON, WM. HALL & SONS. Wanted, a French lady to teach piano, vocal music, drawing and painting; salary $500 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND Educational Agency, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Instruction provided for all departments. Teachers wanted as principals, assistants or partners—competent in the different branches—for the South and Southwest; several ladies for piano, guitar and vocal music; salaries liberal. RICE & ANDREWS.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

A CARD.—VACATION PUPILS.—THE SUBSCRIBER will give instruction daily in the art of Penmanship, to Teachers or Pupils, during the month of August. New Academy No. 921 Broadway, corner of 21st-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL and Commercial Boarding School, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Annual session begins Sept. 1. New pupils received at any time previous without extra charge.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New Rochelle.—Fall term, Sixteenth Session, opens the 3d Sept. Cards of terms at 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of the Principal.

[illegible]

SCHOOL FURNITURE [illegible]

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A.M., Principal.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIrect from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the Fancy Store. Is a person of neatness and experience. No objections to the country.

A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—UNE Française désire d'aller avec une famille en Californie, soit comme femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfant. Elle est bonne couturière en robes. Elle peut fournir les meilleures recommandations. L'addresser No. 126 East 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best City reference if required. Call for two days, at No. 118 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Amity-st., Brooklyn, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has over 20 years' experience in England and this country as a cook; no objection to a Summer hotel or any part of the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Friday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant woman wants a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also a splendid baker of bread and fancy cake; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country for the Summer, who understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, preserves and family dishes of all kinds. The best of City reference. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., for two days. Wages, $10.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City references from last employer. Apply at No. 74 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of reference can be given. Address No. 353 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; understands baking; can give good City reference. Call at No. 391 7th-av., between 34th and 35th st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK AND GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in want of a really smart, reliable servant girl, for City or country, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with first-class reference for neatness, honesty and capability, may apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A situation as cook, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with good City references; also by a nice servant girl 16 years of age; could take any situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR TEACHER.—Wanted a situation as housekeeper or teacher, by a very efficient female, in a private family or Seminary; has been accustomed to teaching for several years; also, understands housekeeping thoroughly. Can give the most satisfactory reference. Call or address for one week W. G., No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, near City Hall.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; also, a girl to take care of children and sew; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 324 East 13th st.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A French Protestant young woman as child's nurse, or light chamberwork and sewing. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Inquiries may be made of Messrs Benedict, Burr & Benedict, No. 74 Wall-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or housekeeper, by a middle-aged English Protestant woman, with the best of references. Can make herself useful in any capacity. Wages no object to a good home; and has no objection to city, country, or South. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as seamstress; who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to assist with the care of children, or otherwise make herself useful; best City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation, as seamstress; would go out by the day or week; would be willing to take care of children; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No 198 21st-st, in the rear.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 4th-av.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN AN importing or commission house, by a middle-aged married man; has considerable experience with jobbers and a fair knowledge of goods; salary not so much an object as a permanent business, where, by his own industry and perseverance, he may eventually attain a good position. References unexceptionable. Address, for interview, J. C. H., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

AS CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant young man, in a store; is willing to make himself useful; can write, and understands figures; can produce satisfactory reference in regard to honesty, sobriety, industry and good conduct; he also can refer to his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young man, in a wholesale grocery or other business house; he has been in the retail grocery business for the last six years. Best of City and Newark references given. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address J. W. R., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by an active and intelligent young man, a Protestant, who is a good groom and driver, and a first-class vegetable gardener, if such is required; he is also a good milker, and understands the treatment of cattle, &c., and can come well recommended. Address, for two days, D. A., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a man who understands his business and laying out of new grounds, and fruit and flowers, and all kinds of drainage. Can be highly recommended from his employer's. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 204 Times Office, which will be attended to.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION wanted, by a sober, industrious single man, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat in all the departments of the above capacities; is very efficient in grape culture, under glass or out door, laying out new grounds, flowers, fruits, vegetables, farm produce. Terms moderate. Address B. G., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 Times Office.

MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY a man and wife, (no family;) the man is a good vegetable gardener, also understands the care and driving of horses; the woman is a good seamstress, can cut and fit children's or ladies' dresses, or would go as chambermaid or waitress. Good reference from last place. Address N. S., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

BICARBONATE OF SODA, DRUGS, &c.—A person thoroughly acquainted with milling, and having a long experience in the manufacture of bicarbonate of soda, and the preparation of drugs and spices, wishes to engage as a superintendent of such a manufactory. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Address T. B., Box No. 131 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTED TO go a short distance in the country; one that has good recommendations. Wages, $8 per month. Apply at No. 8 and 10 East 12th st., between Broadway and 5th-av., Friday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family. Apply at No. 34 Greene-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS; must be able to make ladies' and children's dresses, and must also understand all kinds of family sewing. Call after 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning, at No. 51 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

FARMER WANTED—TO TAKE THE ENTIRE charge of a farm in Putnam County, about 50 miles from New-York. Must thoroughly understand his business; none but a Protestant need apply. Call at S. H. HANFORD'S, No. 48 Carmine-st.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

AN ENTRY CLERK WANTED—ONE WITH experience and fully capable will apply by note, with references, to TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

$10 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY A GOOD salesman with a small capital selling a newly patented portable copying press. A first-class article. The cheapest letter press in the world. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—THREE HUNDRED SKIRT HANDS to make woven skirts. Apply for one week from 12 to 1 o'clock at noon, or 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 336 Broadway. W. H. C. H. THOMPSON & CO.

CLOTHING.

A BETTER CHANCE FOR LADIES AND gentlemen to convert their cast-off clothing into cash, and no humbug. The highest prices paid for carpets, furniture and jewelry. Call at, or address, No. 88 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E. No business transacted on Saturdays.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having anything to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. KEELER & Co., Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—The property of a family leaving for Europe. On THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the elegant private residence of Judge Oliver Chapman, No. 52 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock. Rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, drawing-room suites, &c.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

TWELVE JERSEY CITY BUILDING lots at auction in Second Ward, near the ferry. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Morgan-st, between Warren and Prospect sts, one lot, north side of Railroad-av., near Warren-st., 25x100; 3 lots, north side of Steuben-st., near Warren, 25 by over 100 feet; 8 lots south side of Morgan-st., west of Warren st. street flagged and paved, gas and water pipes, warrantee deeds. Terms easy; ten per cent. on day of sale. For maps apply to DAVID SCOTT, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, August 3, at 12 o'clock in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of grey and bay horses, about 8 or 9 years old, and about 14 hands high To be sold without reserve.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain first-rate board in a private family, house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarder in the house. Terms for two, from $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO MARRIED OR single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board, in a strictly private family, occupying a first-class house, at No. 151 West 42d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family by applying at No. 75 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn. References exchanged.

TO LET—TWO VERY DESIRABLE NEATLY-furnished connecting rooms on second floor of new House No. 308 4th-av., near the Medical College, to one or two gentlemen, without board. The family consists of three persons only, and very quiet and retired. References will be required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen in a private family, at No. 109 8th-st., (St. Mark's-place.) Gas, hot and cold water in rooms. Terms moderate.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st. has to let, with board, rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants a good room and board near 4th-av.; dinner about 6½ o'clock. Address W., Box No. 167 Times Office.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AND SEA BATHING.—The Triton House is now open for the reception of Summer visitors. Families, permanent and transient boarders will find this house a cool retreat, safe bathing, a good table and no mosquitoes. Steamboat leaves Catharine-slip at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Long Island James-slip at 4 o'clock P. M., daily. J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen can find board at Stapleton, S. I., five minutes' walk from the ferry at $5 per week, in a private family. For further particulars, address H., Box No. 130 Times Office, stating where an interview can be had.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

A few choice rooms will be vacated on the first of August. Persons desiring them should apply immediately to L D & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSbury, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea; shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing, unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st., three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James-slip at 4 P. M.; [illegible] R. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, fishing, sailing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad Depot, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M. SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT.—CHARLES F ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
OR
PROTECTED SOLUTION
OF
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
COMBINED,
COMBINED,
Cures all diseases arising from
DISORDERED DIGESTION, WEAKNESS,
and
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.
GET A PAMPHLET

containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, with certificates of the MOST ASTONISHING CURES ON RECORD, from men of the highest standing in this country and Peru.

Manufactured by N. L. Clark & Co., Exclusively for us.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER,
No. 39 Summer-st., Boston.
For sale by all Druggists.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

ASTORIA HOOK AND LADDER CO. NO. 1.—At a special meeting of said Company, held on FRIDAY, July 27, 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his wise Providence, to remove from this world our late brother and associate, MR. THOMAS FLOOD; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his family and friends in their affliction, acknowledging that our Father in Heaven doeth all things well, and that our loss is the gain of our departed brother.

Resolved, That, by the death of Mr. THOMAS FLOOD, the members of the Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 have lost a prompt and efficient associate, and a steadfast and warm friend; one endeared to all by his active cooperation and genial disposition.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect to the deceased, the members of this Company will in a body attend his funeral; that the house and apparatus be draped in black, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the resolutions be published in the Flushing *Journal* and the *New-York Times*, and that an engrossed copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

(Signed) JAMES M. WHITCOMB, Foreman.

ASTORIA, July 28, 1860.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.

See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.

Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $6 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a family; she is competent to instruct in the English Branches, Music, Drawing and Painting; salary not so much an object as a good home; satisfactory references given. Address M. H., Box No. 141 Times Office.

WANTED—TEACHERS OF PIANO, GUITAR AND Singing, for the South. Also superior teachers of oil painting and French. One of oil painting and embroidery. Good salaries. Call at No. 24 Bible House, or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, Box No. 2,326 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD THE advantage of European travel and study, wishes to give instruction in French, classics, history and belles-lettres; references of the highest character. Address A. X. P., Box No. 142 Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher and good disciplinarian in the English department of a boy's boarding school. Also, a French teacher—a native of France. Both must be unmarried gentlemen. Address Box No. 82 Sing Sing, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES a situation, to teach either the common or higher English branches. Address, stating terms, &c., J. M., Box No. 120 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A ROW BOAT, ABOUT 14 FEET IN length, 4 feet wide, painted in cream color; name painted inside *Nelly Gasner*. The owner can have her by paying charges. Inquire of STEPHEN PURDY, of Morrisania, or of WM. MAGEE, at Harlem Bridge.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 16 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July

TO LET—AT SOUTH BERGEN, A HANDSOME residence and two acres of ground, adjoining the Reformed Dutch Church, part of which consists of a vegetable garden, and the balance is filled with shrubbery and shade trees, the whole in perfect order, and will be let for $600 per annum. Horse cars that pass the place leave the Jersey City Ferry every ten minutes. Part of the furniture will be sold if desired. Apply at the house, or to JAMES SOMERVILLE, Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 37 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 56 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A FIRST-class country seat of medium size in a most beautiful and healthy location and in perfect order. May be had with or without furniture, horses, carriages, &c. Price $30,000. Address Box No 3 830 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—KATONAH WOOD, the furnished country place, of 40 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Possession at the end of the season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HANDSOME VILLA on East River, foot of 74th-st., with three acres, lawn and garden, out-houses, &c., convenient to cars. Rent $600. J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 193 Henry st., consisting of three rooms on one floor and one attic, with use of basement. Rent $18 per month.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.; A splendid location for fancy lace dry-goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole of or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts, being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 197 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 2d-av.; immediate possession; gas, bath, range, &c. Rent $450. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st st, size 46x108; rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STORE TO LET, No. 29 SPRUCE-ST.—Also workshops in the rear. Apply in the office of the Type Foundry, of P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—A SMALL STORE, NO. 517 GREENwich-st., suitable for dry goods or fancy business. Apply to S. P. YORK, No. 17 [illegible]

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO OR THREE FINE Lofts to let at No. 195 Pearl-st., New-York. Inquire at No. 45 Fulton-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—In 27d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is four stories, stone front, first-class, and elegantly furnished and will be sold, with the furniture, or will be leased for two or three years to a private family. The owner is going to Europe, and gives an opportunity to a party to get, on a short notice, a comfortably furnished house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN—21 houses in Brooklyn. Some of them elegant buildings; some of less pretension, suitable for small families, and a few tenement houses, yielding large incomes. To persons wishing to purchase a house for residence or for investment, this offers a good opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of H. C. FREEMAN, No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 7, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.

LANDS FOR GOODS.—SEVERAL LARGE and valuable tracts of Western lands, mineral and agricultural, well located and of good quality, can be had in exchange for goods. Address M., Box No. 110 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 31ST-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., south side, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. For terms, apply to W. H. DE LANCEY, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FARMS.

AT TARRYTOWN, A FEW MILES FROM DEPOT—A farm for sale, containing 80 acres, situated on both sides of the road, bounded by a small stream; plenty of springs, &c. Improvements—House, barn, stables, shed, &c; a good apple orchard. Any person desiring a place to improve or to farm. will find this a very desirable one, and if applied for soon will be sold at a bargain, on liberal terms. Farming utensils, stock, and crops will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 3,882 New-York Post-office, with name. Agents need not apply.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; ½ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A two story house, furnished, within three minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. The out-buildings consist of a stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c. There is a good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and everything is in perfect order. For further particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-second-st., near 8th-av., to a private family only; twelve rooms; in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

HOTELS.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York—conducted on the European plan. The attention of travelers is directed to this Hotel, which is now in thorough order, having a new bar, restaurant and billiard-room, (to which the patronage of the neighborhood is also solicited,) and having all the appointments of the best hotels. S. B. MEAD.

MANSION HOUSE—NO. 78 FRANKLIN-ST., four doors west of Taylor's Saloon. An excellent Free Lunch prepared daily, at 11 A. M. Free library open to all. House supplied with ales and wines by G. E. Mendum, Esq., of Cedar-st. All ales drawn from the wood—Philadelphia style
M. H. VAN ALST & CO., Proprietors.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—A STABLE FOR PRIvate use, in a quiet neighborhood; location west of 6th-av., and between 23d and Spring sts. Address Box 2,636 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper, advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.

REFER BY PERMISSION to—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WISCONSIN FARM MORTGAGES.
SMALL & COGSWELL,
Attorneys and Counsellors, Milwaukee, Wis.
S. & C. give particular attention to the collection of farm mortgages.

REFERENCES.
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Cashier Bank of the Republic.
Messrs. Atwood & Co., Bankers, No. 104 Broadway.
Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Milwaukee.
Alpheus Hardy, Esq., Boston.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.—The Mortgage Bondholders of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of their Committee, No. 29 William-st., Room No. 4, City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 23d day of August, 1860, to take such action, in relation to the purchase of said Road at the foreclosure sale thereof and the reorganization of the purchasers, as they shall consider for their interest.
JOHN WILKENSON,
F. RANDALL,
F. T. JAMES,
L. HELLEY,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
WILLIAM BIRT,
N. A. COWDREY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860. Com. of Bondholders.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.—The subscribers, a Committee of the Bondholders appointed for this purpose, hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to the bondholders' agreement (of April 30, 1860,) held at the office of the Bondholders, at No. 29 William-st., City of New-York, Room No. 4, on the 23d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing six Trustees and Attorneys as provided in the ninth article of the agreement, and to do any other business proper to be done at that time and place.
NEW-YORK, Aug 2, 1860.
EDWARD WESTON,
JOHN CATLIN,
EDWARD H. BRODHEAD, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the third installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 7th August, at the office of the Treasurer, William H. Newman, No. 78 Pearl-st. FRANCIS M. FRENCH, Vice-President. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 31 1860.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—A majority of the first issue bondholders having sent in their names, the remainder of such holders of that issue (numbered 1 to 2,500, for $1 000 each) desirous of uniting to secure mutual protection, and attention to their interests, should send, without further delay, their address, and the number of their bonds, to Mr. F. RANDALL, No. 33 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33 100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.
CHAS PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO., 3d av., corner of 9th-st. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860 }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MARINE BANK Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 25th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON, } Executors.
f9-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST, Administratrix of said deceased.
m30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 190 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GEORGE W. BROWN & CO., was this day dissolved.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. GEORGE W. BROWN, J. EDWIN BROWN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROWN & HURLBUT, and will continue the Note Brokerage and Banking Business at No. 12 Wall-st.
J. EDWIN BROWN,
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.
Refer by permission to John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq.; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

NATHAN B. SHAFER THIS DAY BECOMES a partner in our firm, and the interest of THOMAS H. SHAFER therein ceases from and after this date.
SHAFER, UNDERHILL & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 402, 403, 404, 405 and 406 West Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1860.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITT'S,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF XLT and N BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold, in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR NO. 3—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, stricture, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness.

REMOVAL.—DR. R. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted, confidentially, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. Twenty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office. No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No 885 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots: on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, 25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—BEAUTIFUL SETS on pure silver, $8; on fine gold and platina, $25; vulcanized rubber, $15; single teeth, $1; teeth filled and extracted without the least pain, artificial-bone filling at 75c., at No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Dr. LUTHER, Dentist.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Harlem Bridge," and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, until the 6th day of August, 1860, at noon on that day, when they will be opened at the Mayor's office aforesaid by the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge," before a full Board, for the dredging, stone filling, piling, granite, rubble stone, cast-iron cylinders and superstructure (each separately) for said bridge.

Proposals must be directed to "The Commissioners of Harlem Bridge." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates offered, if the Board deem it for the interest of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and form of contracts, can be obtained at the office of the Mayor, and the plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq., No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York. J. B. AULD,
Secretary Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
ASSETS $300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. Anderson. AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Hockley.
JURA, Capt. Moodie. KEDAR, Capt. T. Cook.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers.
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin	$75
Steerage	30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

From Liverpool to New-York	$40
From Cork to New-York	30

An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 183 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's new and magnificent side-wheel steamship PACIFIC will leave, from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. John's, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches, and will be followed on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., by the Company's powerful and splendid ocean steamer
PRINCE ALBERT, 3,000 tons burden.
Both of the above ships have magnificent accommodations.
Passengers by these steamers will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.
Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.
Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.
For freight or passage apply on board of the ships, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY, No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $35 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 11.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
United States Mail Steamship ILLINOIS,
Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will sail from Pier 3, North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, August 11, with MAILS, Passengers, and Specie, for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
1st Cabin	$75	1st Cabin	$80
3d Cabin	30	3d Cabin	35

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Steamship VANDERBILT sails September 8.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship ADRIATIC,
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River. Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leave every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 7th August. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL kept on the European plan and doing a good business. A satisfactory reason given for selling. For terms or full particulars, apply to or address D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED BOARDING-School, a partner with $1,000 for investment, on good security. Address EDUCATOR, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT MY WIFE, ELECTA A. BARTLETT, has left my bed and board; therefore, I forbid all persons trusting or harboring her on my account, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting after this date. F. A. BARTLETT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorised to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROCKAWAY.
STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9.20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 30 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 24, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 24, 7 A.M
Wednesd'y, July 25, 1 P.M.	Wednesd'y, July 25, 7 A.M
Thursday, July 26, 2 P.M.	Thursday, July 26, 8 A.M
Friday, July 27, 3 P.M.	Friday, July 27, 9 A.M
Saturday, July 28, 6 A.M.	Saturday, July 28, 2½ P.M
Sunday, July 29, 6 A.M.	Sunday, July 29, 4 P.M
Monday, July 30, 6 A.M.	Monday, July 30, 3 P.M
Tuesday, July 31, 7 A.M.	Tuesday, July 31, 3 P.M
Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 7¼ A.M.	Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 3 P.M
Thursday, Aug. 2, 7:40 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 3 P.M
Friday, Aug. 3, 7:40 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 3 P.M
Saturday, Aug. 4, 7:40 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3½ P.M
Sunday, Aug. 5, 7:40 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 4½ A.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 7 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 11 A.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 4½ P.M.	

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S BANK AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 24, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A.M
Wed'day, July 25, 8 A.M.	Wed'day, July 25, 12½ P.M.
Th'sday, July 26, 9½ A.M.	Th'sday, July 26, 1½ P.M.
Friday, July 27, 10½ A.M.	Friday, July 27, 2½ P.M.
Sat'day, July 28 Red Bank only, 7½ A.M.	Saturday, July 28, Red Bank only, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, July 28, 3½ P.M.	Monday, July 30, 6 A.M.
Monday, July 30, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, July 31, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 1, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 1, 3½ P.M.	Th'sday, Aug. 2, 7 A.M.
Th'sday, Aug. 2, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 3½ P.M.	Sat'day, Aug. 4, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, Aug. 4, 4 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 6½ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 10½ A.M.	

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	
Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.	
Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CALORIC YACHT FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIful propeller, 70 feet long, 11 feet beam, 17 feet overall, with main cabin 20 feet in length and furnished with everything necessary for either a gentleman's yacht or for a passenger boat. She is propelled by a pair of Ericsson's Caloric Engines, 32 inches diameter of cylinder. Consumption of fuel three bushels coal per day. Apply immediately at the Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Pokeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Pokeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point west, can make sure connection at Pokeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare fifty cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck-slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. 75 cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. E. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

$10—PRIZE.—HUNTRESS, CAPT. Q. DUVAL, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks, on SUNDAY, Aug. 5, 1860, leaving Jackson-st., E. R., at 5½ o'clock; Bridge st., Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock; Peck-slip, at 6½ o'clock; Spring-st., N. R., at 7 o'clock; Pier No. 4 N. R., at 7 o'clock precisely. A prize of $5 will be paid for the heaviest bluefish, also one of $5 for the heaviest sea bass. Fare $1.
ROBERT S. DIBBLE,
BENJ. H. FULLER, } Committee.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Ames-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 12½ cents each way.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Fare 12½ cents each way. The sea steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; and Pier No. 4 North River, 9 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP MEETING AT Fowlers' Grove, Yonkers, 1½ miles north of the landing on the Saw Mill River Road, commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. Preaching by Ministers of all the evangelical denominations. Steamboats leave in the morning at 8 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ and 4 o'clock; fare 10 cents. Cars almost every hour. Large boarding tents on the ground at moderate charges. Parties wishing tents will apply to J. D. BROWN, Yonkers, Dr. R. F. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-street, New-York.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercer House. The members are requested to hand in the money and tickets not sold for the excursion of July 31, and other business of importance. By order,
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj. H. RAYMOND, Col.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase from $1,000 to $1,200 worth of plain household furniture for cash; any family or individual having such to dispose of can find a purchaser by addressing a note to LYMAN, Box No. 13 *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

JOHN C. HEENAN'S
RECEPTION FESTIVAL
AT JONES' WOOD,
MONDAY, Aug. 13, 1860.
Upon which occasion he will be assisted by
JOHN McDONALD,
JAMES CUSIC,
C. F. OTTIGNON
and EDWARD PRICE.

The arrangements will be conducted upon the most unexceptionable principles, and will be found in every respect worthy of the patronage of the elite. It is the intention of the management of the Festival to present as nearly as possible a view of the
INTERNATIONAL CONTEST
Between Messrs. SAYERS and HEENAN,
At FARNBOROUGH, Eng., April 17.
THE ARENA
In which the principals and assistants will give their
MANLY MEETINGS
Will be formed on an eligible site, while
AMPHITHEATRICAL BOXES AND BALCONY,
Capable of accommodating
3,000 PERSONS,
Have been erected in close proximity to the
GLADIATORIAL GROUND,
In order to allow
LADIES and FAMILY PARTIES
To witness the
EXCITING and CHIVALRIC EMULATIONS between the KNIGHTS AND CHAMPIONS
OF THE
24-FEET SPACE.

The amphitheatre and balconies are for the exclusive use of ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them.

The object of this Fête, independent of conferring a well merited compliment to the recipient of the ovation, is, to allow that portion of the community who have never seen a struggle for superiority of science or strength between opponents an opportunity of witnessing the modus operandi incident to such events, void of the unpleasant features that too often are attendant upon a PERSONAL ENCOUNTER.

During the observances, the various collections and contributions made for Mr. Heenan will be
CONSOLIDATED INTO ONE PURSE,
and publicly presented to him.
THE CHAMPION AND HIS FRIENDS
Will appear in the same costume, and display the same colors, as were employed at the late meeting in England.
The 2d and 3d av. cars, and a number of steamboats, will make extra trips to and from Jones' Woods, on the day of the Festival.
A full BAND has been engaged expressly for the occasion.
The most effective measures have been made to secure good order the whole management being placed under the immediate supervision of Mr. JAMES M. NIXON.
Tickets, 25 cents.
Ladies' Amphitheatre and Balcony Seats, 25 cents extra.
Carriages to the Grounds, 25 cents extra.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT EASTERN, AHOY!
BARNUM STILL IN THE FIELD!
and offers
A BETTER BILL OF ATTRACTIONS THAN EVER!
Who can fail to see this great
COMBINATION OF WONDERS AND NOVELTIES!
The greatest ever offered in the World for Twenty-five Cents!!
WHO WOULD NOT GIVE
25 CENTS TO SEE THE GIANT BABY, 7 years old, Weighs 257 pounds, Measures 61 inches round?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or Man-Monkey, The most curious and interesting living wonder?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, With rare living Fish, as beautiful ANGEL FISH, SEA-PORCUPINE, RED SNAPPERS, BROOK TROUT, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON, MONSTER SNAKES, Wax Figures?
LIGHTN'G-CALCULAT'R!
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SEA-LION, Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,000 lbs.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE ALBINO FAMILY, Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE A Life-like Wax-Figure of TOMMY, The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Maj. Leland?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, Living Seal?
500 National PORTRAITS!
25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's (late WOOD'S) MINSTRELS, under the entire supervision of J. H. BUDWORTH, the best ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c., in the country, each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth 25 CENTS to see ALONE, and yet for the same 25 CENTS all, all those living wonders, THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and 850,000 CURIOSITIES, From every part of the world—ALL, ALL, ALL ALL, are to be seen for 25 CENTS, At BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Which is OPEN AT ALL HOURS, Day and Evening. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

MISS ADELINA PATTI IN NEWPORT.
NEWPORT, Monday, July 30, 1860.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Esq., Director of the Italian Opera of the Academy of Music in New-York.
SIR: The undersigned being desirous of an opportunity to express their admiration and high appreciation of the great talents of Miss Adelina Patti, invite her to visit Newport, and give a concert at such time and place as may be convenient to her. In accordance with this invitation they propose a subscription of two hundred tickets at five dollars each.
AUGUST BELMONT, T. D. HILL,
F. L. BARREDA, C. DE RAM,
D. PARISH, W. H. SANFORD,
And others.
NEWPORT, Wednesday, August 1, 1860.
Messrs. August Belmont, E. L. Bareda, D. Parish, T. D. Hill, C. de Ram, W. H. Sanford, and others.
SIRS: I have the honor to inform you that Miss Adelina Patti has requested me to express to you her heartfelt thanks for your kind invitation, and that she will give a concert in Newport on Tuesday evening, August 14, at the concert-room of the Ocean House. I have the honor of remaining, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
MISS ADELINA PATTI
Will give a
GRAND CONCERT,
IN NEWPORT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, August 14,
At the Ocean House,
On which occasion she will be assisted by several eminent artists, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
The subscription list is now open at the office of the Ocean House in Newport.

WINTER GARDEN.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
Will appear THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Aug. 3, in two of their most brilliant entertainments.
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
The comic Pantomime of
SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
With, for the second time, the laughable Pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS.
With the beautiful Ballet Divertissement of
PUNCHINELLO.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS both appear.
Most gratefully sensible of the kindness which has gathered nightly around them in their new home such crowds of patrons and friends, they beg respectfully to announce that this is their
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
in America, and the last opportunity of meeting those to whom for so many years they have been indebted for a most generous and untiring support. During this engagement they will endeavor, as far as possible, to appear in each and all of those pieces which have maintained for so long a period so affectionate a link between
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
and the public of New-York. There will consequently be a change of performance every evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director .... Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist .. J. E. Hayes | Prompter .... T. S. Cline
CONTINUED SUCCESS
FRIDAY, Aug. 3,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	Coyle
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Eugenia
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	Augusta
AND		
MISS SARA STEVENS	as	Mary Meredith

New and Beautiful Scenery, by Hayes.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER.
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION AND CONCERT ON THE HUDSON.
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1860.
The new and elegant steamer *Seymour*, with the commodious barge *Baltimore*, will leave Franklin-st. pier at 4½ o'clock P. M., and foot of 30th-st., N. R., at 5 P. M., returning at 1 o'clock.
Dancing in charge of DODWORTH'S BAND.
The "UNION" will perform selections from some of their choicest works.
The celebrated and well-known caterer, Mr. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, will furnish the refreshments. (No bar on board.)
Company limited and select.
Tickets, $2 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be obtained only of the members of the Union.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
FLORENCE'S GREAT HIT
IN THE
BURTONIAN DRAMA.
To-night, DOMBEY AND SON.
CAPT. CUTTLE .... Mr. FLORENCE
SUSAN NIPPER .... Mrs. FLORENCE
After which,
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
ANNIE SPRUCE, (assuming six characters, with songs and dances,) .... Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
TIM SCREWS .... Mr. FLORENCE
TO-MORROW, THE TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES .... Mr. FLORENCE
To commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS.
THIS EVENING, GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
The following eminent talent will appear in conjunction with Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S Palace Garden Orchestra: Mr. FICHER, Miss S. MARSDEN, Miss ELLA M. WREN, LITTLE MARTHA WREN, Mr. G. C. REXFORD, Mr. GEO. CROZIER, Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Mr. F. FICHER, LITTLE FRED WREN.
Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors.... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, 1860.
BENEFIT OF MR. E. EDDY.
The performances will commence with
BRUTUS; OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
To be succeeded by THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
Concluding with YOUNG AMERICA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 BROADWAY.
This unrivaled collection of 120 Paintings and Statues is open day and evening (admission 25c.) and includes:
PAUL AKER'S .... DEAD PEARL DIVER.
ANGELINA'S .... EVE.
MISS LANDERS' .... EVANGELINE.
CRAWFORD'S .... DANCING JENNY.
BARBEE'S .... FISHER GIRL.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
NIXON'S ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
NEW FEATURES. NEW FEATURES.
ZOYARA. ZOYARA. ZOYARA.
CELESTIAL CEREMONIES.
JAMES ROBINSON'S DASHAWAY ACT.
THE HANLONS ON THE TRAPEZE.
THE SIX HANLONS IN GREAT ACTS.
DU BACH, CHARLTON, DUVERNY and SEBASTIAN.
PENTLAND'S PLEASANTRIES.
And 40 acknowledged celebrities.
SPECIAL MATINEES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Admission, 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

AS PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.—A GENTLEMAN, graduate of the Conservatoire of Leipzig, Germany, having been before connected with a female Seminary South, for several years, desires again a situation as Professor of Music. Piano, harp, guitar and singing, or languages, French, German and Spanish, in a like institution. Address S., care Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

PIANO WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WILL EXchange a rockaway carriage, with pole and shaft, and a set of two horse plated harness, both nearly new, together with a good rosewood case 6½-octave pianoforte, (now in use in his family,) for a 7-octave of very superior tone, to be new, and warranted by a prominent maker. No other looked at. Address S., Box No. 873 Post-office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A CHURCH CHOIR, by an Alto Singer. Address a letter, or call upon S. H. T., No. 132 Maiden-lane.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
8 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:35 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with great satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MME. LEANDER LENT, SEVENTH DAUGHTER, can be consulted about Love, Marriage, Absent Friends; tells all the events of life, at No. 134 Mott-st. Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents. Causes speedy marriage and gives lucky numbers.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, 30 YEARS old, of good disposition, doing a good business, but not having the opportunity of making the acquaintance of ladies that he desires, wishes to form the acquaintance of some young lady, not over 18 years, with a view to matrimony. Communications, which would be strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAROLUS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

SPORTING.

TROTTING AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—A purse and stake of $1,500 will be given on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 5 o'clock P. M.; mile heats, best three in five, to harness. J. D. McMann names br. g. *Brown Dick*; owner names b. s. *Ethan Allen*.
C. S. STAURING, Proprietor.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE AND THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at the rooms of that body, corner of Cedar and William streets, the President, PELETIAH PERIT, presiding. The attendance of the members was limited.

The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the following gentlemen proposed for membership in July were severally balloted for and elected: John Armstrong, John J. Crane, Henry M. Crocker, John G. Dale, William E. Dodge, Jr., Robert McCoskry Graham, Samuel W. Truslow.

The President announced that a vacancy in the Committee of Arbitration existed, occasioned by the expiration of the term of Mr. WM. K. STRONG. On motion, Mr. MATTHEW MAURY was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, in behalf of the Quarantine Committee, announced the reception of a communication from Dr. ALEXANDER GUNN, Health Officer of the port, in response to a letter written to that officer, and which he stated was entirely satisfactory to the Committee. After a few explanatory remarks by Mr. OPDYKE, Dr. GUNN's communication was read, which, with the letter of the Quarantine Committee, are annexed, as follows:

LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE TO THE HEALTH OFFICER.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.

Dr. A. N. Gunn, Health Officer, &c.:

DEAR SIR: By a resolution adopted by the Committee on Quarantine, of the Chamber of Commerce, I am directed to hand you the inclosed papers, and to respectfully ask your attention to the matter of which they complain. They represent, in substance, that the State Department issued, on the 2d day of March last, a general circular to United States Consuls, informing them that bills of health would in future be required of all vessels arriving at New-York from foreign ports; that the United States Consuls at Bremen and Hamburg enforce this requirement, while no attention is paid to it at London, Liverpool, Havre or other large European ports; that bills of health brought by vessels from Bremen and Hamburg are not asked for on their arrival here, and when the Captains tender them to the deputy Health Officer they are told that they are not wanted; that the cities of Bremen and Hamburg feel aggrieved at this invidious distinction against them, subjecting them, as it does, to a vexatious tax, and raising an ungrounded suspicion against their sanitary condition at a time when both ports are free from contagious disease.

If these representations are correct, as they are presumed to be from the high character of the party making them, the Committee think you will agree with them that they furnish just grounds of complaint. The cities of Bremen and Hamburg are known to be among the healthiest of Europe. Our commerce with them is large and rapidly increasing. Then why subject them to annoyances and burdens from which our commerce with other European ports is exempt? Justice, as well as sound policy, sternly forbid it.

It is the intention of the Committee to present the subject to the Chamber of Commerce at its next meeting, which will take place on Thursday, July 5. In the meantime they will feel obliged for any suggestions you may give them as to the best means of removing the grounds of complaint without endangering the efficiency of the Quarantine regulations of this port. It seems to the Committee that it might be done by furnishing the State Department with a list of the foreign ports that the Health Officer or the Board of Health of this City would deem it safe to exempt from the requirement of Bills of Health; or still better, by furnishing the Department with a list of those ports from which it is deemed necessary to require them.

Soliciting an answer at your earliest command, together with a return of the papers inclosed,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. OPDYKE, Chairman.

REPLY OF DR. GUNN, HEALTH OFFICER.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
HEALTH OFFICE, July 3, 1860.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE—*My Dear Sir:* In reply to your communication of the 26th ult., I would beg leave to state, that on the 27th February last I addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, at Washington, requesting him to notify our Consuls accredited to the several West India and other tropical ports, from which we were apprehensive of the importation of yellow fever, that I should require bills of health from all captains of vessels arriving from those ports between the months of April and November, and inclosed a form of bill, which I submitted as best calculated to afford reliable information as to the sanitary condition of those ports, and to enable me to determine what precautionary measures might be necessary to protect the health of *this* port.

On the 7th of May I received a communication from the Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. JNO. APPLETON, requesting me to inform him whether I should limit the requirement to vessels arriving from the West Indies, or whether they should be demanded of vessels arriving from ports in Africa, Asia, Europe and South America.

I replied that, as yellow fever then existed in several South American ports and on the Coast of Africa, and as cholera still lingered in several of the European and Asiatic cities, the same form of bill of health should properly be demanded from all.

This is all that has passed between the Secretary of State and myself on the subject.

I have no disposition to subject the captains or owners of vessels to unnecessary trouble, inconvenience, or expense, in this matter; on the contrary, it is my earnest desire, and was my object in the above measure, to avoid everything not absolutely required by ordinary prudence. Bills of health are not required from ordinary sailing vessels when furnished by steamers arriving from the same or adjacent ports of departure; and it was because more recent information had thus been received that the Deputy Health Officer did not accept them when tendered. It is a fact that cholera has existed, in a sporadic form, at Hamburg and other European cities, within the past year, and one or two malignant and fatal cases have occurred among the immigrants during the past Summer; but, so far from any invidious distinction being made against the city of Hamburg or Bremen, I did not mention them particularly, and no notice was issued to them, that I am aware of, except the general order from the State Department at Washington, to all our foreign Consuls, and which has been cheerfully complied with by the owners of the Liverpool, London, Havre, and other European steamers.

I will, however, address the Secretary of State immediately, and inform him that it is unnecessary that bills of health should be furnished by ordinary vessels, where steamers arrive from the same or adjacent ports of departure; and also, that while we should always prefer to receive them from our own Consuls, they will be received from the local Board of Health or Health Officers, when it is inconvenient to procure them from the Consuls, in consequence of absence or remoteness of residence.

I cannot see any great hardship in the above requisition, or that it can possibly involve any great inconvenience or vexatious taxation (the charge for each bill of health being, as I am informed, by law, only 50 cents,) and I am not aware of any other means by which we can determine the sanitary condition of foreign ports, and what measures are necessary for the protection of *this* port.

This is the first and only remonstrance or objection which I have heard or received against what I can but consider a very reasonable requirement.

I shall, however, be most happy to receive from the Chamber of Commerce, and will certainly adopt, if practicable, any suggestions in the above matter which they may deem expedient. I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. M. GUNN, Health Officer.

Mr. OPDYKE moved that the correspondence be printed, which was adopted.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, of the Special Committee appointed in relation to the communication from the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, inviting the corporation of the Chamber of Commerce to a meeting of the Association on the 24th of September next, at Glasgow, in the efforts to determine upon a system of International General Average, reported and recommended the appointment of Judge MARVIN, of the United States District Court of Florida, to attend the meeting as the representative of the Chamber; and that he be requested to report the result of the Conference in writing to this Chamber, with his views as to whether any practical or desirable result will be afforded by the discussion of the subject.

Mr. OPDYKE inquired whether Judge MARVIN would accept the appointment, and whether any provision had been made for his compensation.

Mr. MARSHALL stated that he had understood Judge MARVIN had been corresponded with on the subject, and that he had expressed his willingness to accept the appointment. It was reported also that the Board of Underwriters had expressed a willingness to pay the expenses, and that they did not contemplate taxing the Chamber for any portion.

Mr. MATTHEW MAURY asked to be permitted to resign the Chairmanship of the Committee on the "Time and Weather Observatory." He said that he had not sufficient influence in the Chamber or among the Committee to induce its members to get them to take any action. He had no doubt that some day the matter would be acted upon, if the Battery was not otherwise appropriated, and that some other member, as Chairman of the Committee, would have more influence than he had had to induce some action on the subject. He had no objection to remaining on the Committee, and giving what information he could on the subject, which was one to which he had paid a great deal of attention.

The President suggested that the subject lie over to the next meeting, when there would be a larger attendance of members.

Mr. OPDYKE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Quarantine be directed to inquire and report as to the best means of placing the Quarantine regulations of this port on a more perfect and efficient basis—a basis that will render them less onerous to commerce and more effective in protecting this City from contagious diseases, and that will make better provision for the care of the sick.

Mr. OPDYKE said that the inefficiency of the quarantine regulations was known. There was involved a question of conflicting jurisdiction. The State Government had taken the matter in hand, and appointed the quarantine officers, and yet, last Winter, when a proposition was brought before the State authorities to appropriate the means to pay the expenses of the quarantine, they failed to do so, contending that it belonged to the City to provide the means. The City refused to do it, because the State has taken charge of the matter. There are many intelligent men among the members of this Chamber, who believed that the subject came properly within the power and duties of the General Government. From one member of the Quarantine Committee, General WETMORE, who had taken much interest in this and the general subject of the sanitary condition of the City, he believed the Chamber would elicit much valuable information, which would lead to the improvement of the quarantine regulations of this port.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from Mr. E. J. LOWBER, calling the attention of the Chamber to the question of "What constitutes a delivery of goods?" which point he stated had never been satisfactorily settled, but was yet of the greatest importance to the commercial community. He asked that an intelligent Committee of the Chamber be appointed to report upon the matter, with such general rules as would be fair and equitable to both buyer and seller; and which he had no doubt would be recognized by the merchants, and also by the Courts, in such special cases not reached by the law.

The President said that this question had arisen five or six years ago, and that M. C. R. ROBERTS was a member of the Committee who had the matter in charge. He did not remember, however, what action was taken.

Mr. MAURY said that it was impossible for that Committee to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in reference to the question. The term at which that Committee was appointed was much more remote, however, than the President had stated.

At the suggestion of the President the subject was referred to the Committee on Arbitration.

Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, SAMUEL CHURCHILL and HENRY W. JOHNSON were nominated for membership of the Chamber, to be balloted for at the meeting in September.

After some unimportant business the Chamber adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon at their rooms, WM. R. STEWART, Esq., the President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The Comptroller transmitted a statement of appropriations and expenditures for 1860, which was ordered on file. The following are the totals:

Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1859	$82,853 84
Appropriations for 1860	3,554,723 69
Total appropriations	$3,637,577 53
Expenditures to July 31, 1860	2,142,369 53
Balance unexpended	$1,495,308 00

The County Treasurer's report was also received and ordered on file. The annexed is the statement:

Balance on hand July 19	$222,735 98
Receipts from all sources	33,871 65
Total	$256,607 63
Disbursements	129,724 26
Balance, July 31	$126,883 37

A report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery in favor of paying the bills of Carson & Hard, Wm. D. Roe & Co., John A. Gray and John S. Voorhis, for stationary, &c., furnished to the Courts, was adopted.

The Committee on Civil Courts to whom was referred the bill of Charles Brown for rent of Tammany Hall, occupied by the Superior Court during the month of June, begged to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which elicited considerable debate, and the Committee was discharged. The report was laid over.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of granting the contract for building the new County Jail to James Owens, whose estimate of the carpenters' work is $3,599, and the mason work to Robert Foster, whose bid is $31,500. A motion to employ a competent architect to design a plan for the jail at an expenditure of a sum not exceeding $1,500. The motion and report were both adopted.

A report from the Committee on County officers in favor of an appropriation of $1,200 for the purpose of making a detailed index of valuable papers in the County Clerk's office, was adopted.

Supervisor LITTLE submitted plans for the building of the new house of detention of witnesses, which called forth considerable debate, and was finally made the special order for the next meeting. The Board then adjourned until Monday, at 12 o'clock M., for the appointing of Inspectors and Canvassers for the next election.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held this forenoon, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, and Commissioners CURTIS, CARRIGAN, PURDY and CUMMING being present, the following resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the Board relative to the death of Capt. ELEAZER CRABTREE, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration deeply lament the loss of their Vice-President, ELEAZER CRABTREE, who died this morning of disease contracted in the public service in the discharge of his official duties.

Resolved, That having been officially associated with him for nearly eight years, the Commissioners can bear their fullest attestation to Capt. CRABTREE's high integrity, unblemished honorable character, his amiable temper and deportment, and to the proverbial talent, unwearied attention and uniform good sense which he always evinced in the discharge of the important and confidential duties committed to him; so that deeply as they regret his death in reference to their own personal feelings and relations, they consider it also as a serious public loss to the City and State.

Resolved, That they offer their sincere condolence to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Commissioners will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the widow.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The regular meeting of this Board took place yesterday afternoon, at the Rotunda, in the Park. Commissioner BELL took the chair during the absence of Mr. DRAPER, the President. According to the weekly statement, the number of inmates at the various institutions under the care of the Board, amount to 7,551, an increase of 140 since the last meeting. A number of communications from various sources were received and referred to the Committee on the Whole, with power. The following is an abstract of the report of the Committee on the Whole, which was submitted and unanimously adopted. In regard to the City Prisons, the keeper of the Essex Market Prison was instructed to prepare separate cells for the boys and girls therein incarcerated, so that they might be kept from communicating with adults,—the change to be complete, immediate and thorough. From the 20th of July to the 2d inst. 635 persons, male and female, were transmitted to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island as vagrants. A census being taken at Bellevue Hospital on the 18th ult., showing that the number of inmates there was 947, while the books showed the number of 995, making a difference of 48 inmates. Instructions were given to the Warden of the Island Hospital to remove the dead bodies forthwith, and not to retain them for several days, as had been done heretofore. The salary of Mrs. Heaton, matron at the Almshouse, was fixed at $350 per annum. The salaries of Miss Bell and Mrs. Lloyd, matrons at the Workhouse, were fixed at the rate of $350 per annum each. An inclosure was formed around the Lunatic Asylum to limit the promenade and exercise ground of the inmates for the purpose of keeping them better under supervision. The excavations for the new Lunatic Asylum are now complete, and the architect was notified to proceed with his work. The repairs to the border at the Randall's Island Hospital have been ordered to be done by a competent person, and directions have been given to the Warden to have a sufficient number of men engaged in getting out stone for the base of the new building. At the opening of bids for the erection and extensions of buildings, Charles Vandervoort was awarded the contract for the carpenter's work at $5,700; and D. E. & B. Weeks were awarded the contract for the mason work at $1,476. The Board then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The *Great Eastern* left her anchorage, in the North River, yesterday, at the hour appointed—6 o'clock P. M. A long time previous to weighing her anchor, the excursionists—many of whom were Southern people who availed themselves of the opportunity to "say they had made a trip in the *Great Eastern*"—continued to arrive on board by steam-tugs and small boats. The whole party numbered about two hundred persons. Small parties gathered on the adjoining piers, and others took passage on the Hoboken Ferry boats to see her move. The facility with which she was rounded, her anchor weighed, and the whole ship got under headway, reflected credit on her pilot, Mr. MURPHY. She started slowly, and when opposite Jersey City fired two guns, first from her starboard, and next from her port quarter. Those intended as a compliment for the Cunarders were soon responded to, but there was no response from the shipping on the New-York side. She passed the Narrows about 7 o'clock P. M., and went over the bar about 2 o'clock, with a fresh breeze blowing from the southward. The entire absence of enthusiasm, and of the usual crowd to witness her departure were the general topic of conversation. In fact, the Cape May excursion, with its unlimited swindling, has, to use a vulgar, but expressive phrase, "played the great ship out." Henceforward no individual will trust the *Great Eastern* under any circumstances, unless he is prepared to pay a dollar a basinfull for water. The "great ship" will reach Hampton Roads about five o'clock to-day. At 8¾ o'clock last night the *Great Eastern* was met and saluted by the steam-tug *Jacob Bell*, about ten miles from Sandy Hook and five miles off shore, under full headway, with screw and paddle going. The moon shone beautifully, and the steamer's appearance was very fine.

DOUGLAS CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—This Club held a regular meeting last evening on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway. An invitation was received and accepted to attend a Mass Ratification Meeting in Queens County. The Club decided to hold a Grand Mass Ratification Meeting in Union-square, this City, about the time that Mr. DOUGLAS will be in the City on his return home. Mr. R. C. DOWNING made a speech, among other things saying that the Administration guillotine was already at work in this City, but the "blood of the martyrs would be the seed of the Church." A letter from the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, of Alabama, to GEO. N. SANDERS, was read, which created great hopes apparently of the success of Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. GEO. N. SANDERS remarked, in a speech, that he had just returned from a trip South, and that he had, a short time since, addressed four acres of Democrats at New-Orleans, who were enthusiastically for DOUGLAS. Further remarks were made by E. G. BROWN, of Cincinnati, and Judge W. L. HELFENSTEIN, of Pennsylvania.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this Committee was held last evening at their head-quarters in Broadway—the President, Mr. SCHERMERHORN, in the Chair, and a full attendance of members. A series of resolutions was passed recommending that primary elections be held in the several Assembly Districts to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 15th inst., and appointing a Committee of five to superintend said election and certify their regularity; also, that the delegates so elected meet at Mozart Hall on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., to organize; also, instructing the delegates to exert themselves to bring about a union of all opponents to Black Republicanism throughout the State, upon one electoral and State ticket. The resolutions also deplore the dissensions in the Democratic Party, and urge a "re-union of its scattered elements for the sake of the Union," but at the same time insist that the Mozart Hall branch of the party in this City is the only one having any claim to be considered Regulars.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—This Society held a regular meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute. A number of persons were elected members, among whom were ETIENNE WASLOW, Perpetual Secretary of the Imperial Agricultural Society of Moscow, who was received as a corresponding member. A report was made setting forth that the Palace Garden had been secured at a rent of $900 for two weeks, from the 25th of September, for the purpose of holding the annual Agricultural and Horticultural Fairs. The Quarterly report of Finances showed that there was still unspent of the Society's money $66. In the place of Mr. JOHN F. BUNTING, deceased, the Society elected Dr. WM. HIBBARD, as Vice-President. A resolution ordering the appointment of a committee to confer with PETER COOPER relative to giving the pupils of the Union the use and privilege of the Institute Library, was referred. The Society then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.—The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening, at the head-quarters in Broome-street. Mr. SPENCER L. BENEDICT presided, and speeches were made by E. DELAFIELD SMITH, SILAS B. DUTCHER, and others. The Republicans of the First Assembly District, at the corner of College-place and Murray-street held a ratification meeting, at which Mr. HORACE GREELEY, JAMES W. NYE and JAMES FAIRMAN spoke. The Republican Central Campaign Club held a regular meeting at their head-quarters in Broadway. Mr. LEMUEL C. REEVES, of the Philadelphia Continentals, was the principal speaker. The Continentals, who were present, sang some of their campaign songs. The Continentals of this campaign support LINCOLN and HAMLIN; in 1856 they were known as the Minute Men, and supported FILLMORE and DONELSON.

THE EMMET GUARD.—This fine New-Haven Company yesterday completed their visit to the Irish Fusileers of this City, and returned home last evening. They visited the Islands yesterday in company with their hosts, and made an inspection of our penal and charitable institutions. They returned to New-Haven by the steamboat *Traveler*, which left Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and were escorted to that boat by Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, whose guests they have been during their stay in the City.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamboat *Columbia*, with a barge in tow, returning from an excursion to Glen Cove, yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock, when in Hellgate, came in collision with the schooner *G. W. Baldwin*, Capt. CROWELL, for Boston. The steamer had her forward promenade deck tore up, and one of her passengers was knocked overboard and was drowned. The schooner lost all her head-gear, and went as far as Riker's Island.

GRAND LODGE OF I. O. OF O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. continued in session yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. M., W. L. WEMMELL; D. G. M., Myer Stern; Grand Warden, Edwin Swanton; G. S., John J. Davies; G. T., Jacob Russell; Grand Representative, Theodore Froment.

New-York Academy of Medicine.

PAPER ON DIPHTHERIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, in the small chapel of the University—Dr. WATSON in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and other routine business, a report from the Council approving of Dr. MCNULTY's proposition for discussing the subject of Syphilis, and advising that there be no semi-monthly meetings in August and September, was made, but not acted upon.

Dr. PEASLEE exhibited an instrument of his, and made some extended remarks upon the disease which it was intended to alleviate, and a class of uterine diseases; after which, on motion, "Uterine Displacements" was made the subject for the discussion of the October meeting, proximo. Dr. WATSON (Vice-President Dr. FOSTER taking the Chair,) then read an obituary notice of the late Dr. ROBERT RAY, formerly Curator of the Broadway Hospital, and then an extended paper giving a concise and summary account of the late epidemic of Diphtheria, which, he stated, had modified many diseases during the past season, but which, for some months, had entirely left the City.

Dr. HARRIS expressed himself as approving the paper, and stated that the disease was now rife in the middle of Massachusetts, and in Chemung, and other interior counties of this State.

Dr. MCNULTY thought that the paper was wanting on pathology, and inquired if there had been no *post-mortem* examination made.

Dr. WATSON said only of one case, and in this little trace of disease was found, save in slight congestion of the mucus membrane of the bronchial tubes.

Dr. MCNULTY said he noted that the paper spoke very favorably of gargles. He did not place much reliance upon them, as he thought they did not reach far back into the throat, and did not bring the medicaments in contact with the diseased surface; he generally preferred making the applications with a swab of cloth or sponge.

Dr. J. ANDERSON concurred in this view, and with the general opinions expressed in the paper.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD moved its reference to the Council, and expressed himself strongly in favor of gargles, upon the old adage of "the proof of the pudding," etc. The patients generally felt relief from its use.

After some further discussion on the benefits of gargles, the Academy adjourned.

Police Reports.

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Archibald Wilson, an officer of the Court of General Sessions, residing at No. 87 West Eleventh-street, was arrested on Wednesday night for having wantonly assaulted, in a violent manner, Mrs. Mary Fawcett, residing at No. 28 Amity-street. Mrs. Fawcett, accompanied by three other ladies and a gentleman, had been in Broadway, and while returning home, she and one of the other ladies allowed their friends to get half a block in advance of them. On arriving at their residence, the gentleman, having an engagement, did not stay to see the ladies into the house, and while the first two waited on the steps until their companions came up, Wilson, it is alleged, stepped across the street to where they stood and applied to them the most opprobrious names. Fearing violence at his hands they entered the house and slammed the door a moment or two before Mrs. Fawcett and the other lady reached it. Wilson then turned to them and renewed his offensive language, after which he seized Mrs. Fawcett by her dress, dragged her from the stoop, threw her down and beat her most shamefully, besides tearing her garments. Her cries, and those of her companion, brought Officer Warren to her assistance, and the ruffian was arrested. The attack was altogether unprovoked, as the character of the ladies is beyond impeachment. Yesterday Wilson was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who required him to furnish $1,000 bail for his appearance to answer the complaint which was preferred against him. The only defence that he offered for his behavior was that, in his opinion, the women were disreputable.

FORGERY OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

John C. Connor, a resident of Brooklyn, and another man, named John Fisher, were arrested, on Wednesday evening, by Officer Thomas, of the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of having forged a promissory note for $300, preferred by William Patterson, keeper of a marble yard at No. 109 Twenty-second-street. The complainant alleged that the note in question (purporting to have been drawn by H. Hoggett, a farmer, of Union County, N. J., and dated Jan. 28, 1860,) was transferred to him by Connor in payment for a lot of marble. The note bore Fisher's indorsement, and he stated to Patterson that it was a genuine document, which he had received from Hoggett in payment for repairing some houses which he owned in Williamsburgh. Subsequently Mr. Patterson was informed by Hoggett that the note was a forgery. He at once applied for the arrest of both Fisher and Connor, and, yesterday, they were taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH. Connor waived an examination, and furnished bail to answer the charge. Fisher was committed, pending the result of an investigation.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Robert E. Burns, proprietor of a photographic gallery at No. 365 Eighth-avenue, was on Wednesday required by Justice QUACKENBUSH to furnish $5,000 bail to answer a complaint for arson, preferred by Fire Marshal Baker. On the 18th of last May, the premises of the accused were set on fire, and some of the circumstances attending the occurrence caused suspicion to rest upon him as the perpetrator of the incendiarism. Charles Davenson, who was recently arrested on a charge of having set fire to his place of business, No. 208 Broadway, was yesterday fully committed by Justice KELLY to be tried for the offence. It transpired, in the preliminary examination held by the Fire Marshal, that Davensen had proposed to his partner to fire the place in order to recover the insurance upon the stock.

ARREST OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

Justice STEERS yesterday committed for trial John Hoffman, a young German, who was apprehended for attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Burlington, N. J., at the store of John Kubis, No. 158 East Houston-street. Another bad bill, purporting to be the $3 issue of the Blackstone Bank, Mass., was also found in his possession. The prisoner stated that he had obtained the counterfeits from his employer, one Gottlieb Kensel, who was subsequently arrested, and Justice STEERS committed him to prison, pending an examination into the matter.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE MURDER OF HENRY PAEBLER.

The circumstances attending the stabbing of HENRY PAEBLER, a German, 32 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday morning, were yesterday investigated by Coroner JACKMAN. The inquest resulted in a verdict against ADAM JAGER, who inflicted the fatal injury. It appeared from the testimony of PHILIP RICHARD, a witness of the affray, that a difficulty between JAGER and deceased occurred at MEYER's lager-bier saloon, in Third-street, on Sunday night. JAGER was in the saloon, when his wife came and asked him to go home, but he refused to accompany her, and deceased thereupon remarked something which JAGER construed into an offence. Shortly afterwards witness and deceased left the place, and when near the corner of Avenue A and Third-street, witness saw JAGER and a man named FRIES coming toward them. Witness stopped and spoke to them, after which they remained talking together for some time. While thus engaged JAGER's watch dropped from his pocket and he accused all of them of a design to rob him. In his rage he drew a knife and cut the back of PAEBLER's coat. The latter, however, did not know of the attempt to stab him, and started to go home, but had not proceeded far when witness told him of JAGER's act, and they immediately returned to where the prisoner stood. PAEBLER asked JAGER why he had stabbed him, when he again took out his knife and inflicted a terrible wound in PAEBLER's abdomen. He then ran away but was quickly overtaken and secured by Officer SCHIFF, of the Seventeenth Ward. Upon this testimony the Jury rendered a verdict to the effect that "HENRY PAEBLER came to his death by a stab at the hands of ADAM JAGER, and that the wound was wilfully inflicted." The accused is 23 years of age, a tailor by occupation, and a native of Germany. He declined to make any statement with reference to the charge against him, and was committed to the Tombs.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL AND OTHER CAUSES.

PATRICK SHEBUN, a boy, 8 years of age, fell from a pile of bricks into the water at the foot of King-street, on Wednesday evening, and was drowned. His body was soon recovered and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 115 King-street.... MICHAEL BEAN, an Irishman, 50 years of age, was so seriously injured on Tuesday evening by striking his head against a stone while in bathing at the foot of Fifty-sixth-street, North River, that his death resulted on Wednesday.... A boy, 11 years of age, named EDWARD HAYS, while playing in a building in process of erection at the corner of Broome and Greene streets, pulled a large stone upon his head and received a fracture of his skull, which caused his death very soon afterwards. He lived at No. 53 Greene-street.... On the 17th of June last, WM. A. BEEKMAN, a native of this City, 21 years of age, fell from a bin in the store No. 123 Broad-street, and suffered injuries which yesterday resulted fatally. Deceased resided in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue.... MARY A. KARNES, a girl, 9 years of age, was burned, on Wednesday, in consequence of her clothes having come in contact with a furnace which stood on the sidewalk opposite her home in West Fifteenth-street. She died yesterday.... A laborer named PATRICK DEVLEN, 32 years of age, while engaged on Wednesday in unloading a barge at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, had his leg shockingly crushed by the fall of a block of stone upon it. The injury yesterday resulted in his death.... A man, whose name could not be ascertained, fell dead yesterday at the pier at the foot of Dover-street. The body was removed to the Police Station. Coroners JACKMAN and GAMBLE held an inquest in each case, and the evidence demonstrated that all the deaths had occurred either from accidental or natural causes.

Fires.

IN A HAT MANUFACTORY.

At 11½ o'clock last night a fire broke out among some loose cotton in the basement of the extensive felt-hat manufactory of Mr. HENRY A. BURR, situated at the corner of Frankfort and Cliff streets. It was soon extinguished, but a quantity of furs, stored in the cellar were injured by water to the extent of a few hundred dollars. The loss is covered by insurance.

IN A STABLE.

Some children playing with matches set fire, at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, to a frame stable in the rear of No. 256 Rivington-street. The flames were extinguished before damage exceeding $100 in amount had been done.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors reassembled in the Common Council Chamber, last evening, to make up the tax Budget for the year. They were in session nearly three hours without reaching any satisfactory result as to the appropriations to be made for a single purpose. The appropriation for Fire Department purposes was greatly increased over what the Mayor and Comptroller, or even the Committee recommended, and adopted; but no one supposed for a moment that the Board intends to embarrass the city with such an enormous sum. It will doubtless be reconsidered at the next meeting. The resolution declaring the estimated "city revenue" at $117,400, was adopted without any opposition, and in reality that was the only advance made. The representatives of the Eastern District endeavored to reduce the amount recommended to be raised in that section of the city to pay off old claims and interest, by showing that the Committee had called for a larger sum than was necessary; but all of their motions were voted down and the matter was laid on the table. The Board adjourned for one week.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT.—Four boys were arrested a few days since by Detectives DEEVES and FROST, for committing various burglaries and attempting the crime of arson at least in two different places, one of which was at St. Peter's Church in State-street. The evidence against them was overwhelming, and the Police anticipated that they had got rid of a bad gang for at least two years. Yesterday the accused were brought before Justice CORNWELL for examination, when not one of the persons who had suffered loss at their hands could be prevailed upon to make a complaint. In this emergency the officers made a complaint, and the accused were committed for a further hearing.

THE BONE-BOILING NUISANCE IN THE NINTH WARD.—The citizens of the Ninth Ward have commenced another raid upon the bone-boiling establishments in that Ward, with a view to get rid of their close proximity under the law authorizing the abatement of nuisances. Six persons engaged in this business have been complained of by the Sanitary Police, and the case is now undergoing an investigation before Justice CORNWELL. A second session of the court for taking testimony was held yesterday afternoon, when a large amount of testimony was taken and the case still further adjourned.

A SHARK BITES A BOY'S TOE OFF IN THE EAST RIVER.—Mr. DUKE, who resides in North Second-street, near Third-street, says that on Wednesday evening, while his son, JERRY DUKE, was bathing in the East River at the foot of North Eleventh-street, at some distance from the shore, he was nibbled at by a shark, but he succeeded in escaping with the loss only of about one half of one of his great toes.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, as a daughter of F. F. GRAHAM, of No. 59 Luqueer-street, South Brooklyn, was sitting in the doorway of her father's house, her clothing caught fire, as is supposed from matches in her pocket, and was so badly burned, that she died yesterday morning. The deceased was fifteen years old.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—An attempt was made last evening to flood the city with counterfeit $5 bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, New-Jersey, but the police receiving early notice, informed the storekeepers throughout the city, and thus thwarted the enterprising speculators. Several arrests were made by the police.

DEATH OF AN EX-ALDERMAN.—PATRICK HOGAN, who represented the Twelfth Ward in the Common Council Chamber for one term, died on Wednesday night last, from a long standing disease.

New-Jersey.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW FERRY BOAT.—The new boat for the Jersey City Ferry, which we have before announced as in course of construction, was launched at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, from the yard of her builder, L. BURTIS, Esq., of Red Hook, L. I. As the boat touched the water, she was named the *John P. Jackson*. At 10½ o'clock she was safely moored at HOWELL & RANDALL's boiler manufactory, foot of Morris-street, where she will receive her boilers. The *John P. Jackson* is 210 feet long, 33½ feet beam, and is 800 tons burden. She is built in the most substantial manner, and will be finished in a style of elegance unequaled by any ferry-boat in the world. The engine, which is being built by WM. BERBECK, at the Fulton Foundry, in Jersey City, is 45 inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke. The boat will be completed and put in use about the 15th of December. She will be able to accommodate 30 teams and 2,000 passengers.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Trotting Match.

UNION COURSE TROTTING MATCH BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND GEORGE M. PATCHEN FOR $1,000—FLORA THE WINNER IN FOUR HEATS.

Another match between the above celebrated trotters took place yesterday at the Union Course, Long Island. There were present about three thousand spectators of all classes, who had arrived by every mode of conveyance. A large number arrived at the Course by the 2 o'clock extra train of the Long Island Railroad. About three hundred carriages of all kinds were inside the inclosure.

After scoring, *Flora* seeming a little out of sorts, *Patchen* had the call in the betting, and the evident nervousness of the little mare made a start very difficult. After several attempts they went off very nicely, with *Patchen* slightly leading. At the first turn they were neck-and-neck, and as they neared the quarter pole the little mare shoved her nose in front, but they passed the quarter in 36 seconds with *Patchen* again in front by a neck. From this point the horse increased his lead to the half, where he was a length in advance, in 1 minute 11 seconds; at the upper turn this lead was further increased to an open length, and they swung around the last turn into the straight run with the advantage lengthened to an open length and a half. This relative distance was kept as far as the gate where the mare reduced it to a length, but *Flora* went up and ran over the score two lengths in the rear of *Patchen*, who took the heat in 2:23½, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of his admirers. After waiting fully thirty-five minutes the horses again were brought out for the

SECOND HEAT.—The success of *Patchen* in the first heat had increased the confidence of the backers of *Patchen*, and he now had a decided call at 60 to 40, but not much was staked even at these odds. At the third attempt they got off with *Flora* a half-length in advance, when *Flora*, inspired by the advantage, made a splendid rush, and around the first and second turns pulled clear and took the inside position at the quarter in 36; from this point to the half increasing the lead till a clear gap of three lengths was visible between them. From the half, which was made in 1:11, *Patchen* decreased the advantage, and as they swung into the straight run he had lapped on, and they thus trotted to the gate where *Patchen* made a burst for the lead, and *Flora* skipping, he got it for a moment, but broke inside the distance, and *Flora* took the heat in 2:22½. The shouts and cheers at this result were an improvement in intensity on those that greeted the result of the first heat. A little excitement was created during the interval between the heats by the arrest of a pickpocket, but this subsided, and the horses came up for the

THIRD HEAT.—The horses had cooled off well, but so uncertain was it which would win that no bets were made of consequence. *Flora* had the pole, and at the first start they had a beautiful send off. They crossed the score nose and nose, but *Flora* hugged the inside closely and got round the first and second turns with a good lead, and at the quarter pole was two lengths clear of the horse. This was maintained without any material change till they drew near the half, when *Patchen* repeated his operations of the previous heat, and began to close the gap. As they entered the last turn he was gaining finely, and as they swung into the straight run his nose lapped on to the wheel of *Flora's* sulkey, and his admirers shouted their belief of his taking the heat; but, alas! for their hopes, he went up between the gate and distance, and *Flora* came over the score in 2:23, having a lead of six or seven lengths. More enthusiasm for *Flora*.

FOURTH HEAT.—The horses showed finely for this heat, their condition being excellent after the exertions of the previous heats. After one attempt they got away with a splendid start, no advantage being had on either side, but as in both of the previous heats, *Flora* gained from the score to the quarter-pole, where there was just daylight visible between them. Thence to the half-mile pole, *Patchen* gained on the little mare, and at the half he was lapped on the wheel, which advantage he increased around the upper turn. Swinging into the homestretch they were still lapped, and as they passed the gate and approached the distance, the excitement was most intense, so close were they together. *Patchen* gained slowly, and as they shot past the Judges stand, it was evident that *Flora* was winner of the heat by barely half a length, and the race. This heat was the slowest of the four, the time being 2:25¾.

RECAPITULATION.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3½ o'clock, a match for $1,000. mile heats, best three in five, in harness. JAMES MCMANN names b. m. *Flora Temple*. D. TALLMAN names br. st. *George M. Patchen*.

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.	4th Heat.
Flora Temple	2	1	1	1
George M. Patchen	1	2	2	2

	¼ Mile.	½ Mile.	Mile.
Time first heat	:36	1:11	2:23½
Time second heat	:36	1:11	2:22½
Time third heat	:36¼	1:10½	2:23
Time fourth heat	:37¼	1:12	2:25¾

The Ocean Yacht Race.

The great event in the yachting world—the twenty-mile race between Mr. WATERBURY's yacht *Julia* and Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr.'s, yacht *Rebecca*—terminated in favor of the *Julia*, which beat the *Rebecca* by fifteen minutes.

The *Julia* sailed the distance—a dead beat to windward—in three hours and six minutes.

Base Ball.

The Union and Eckford Base Ball Clubs played a game at Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, which resulted in the defeat of the Eckfords. The following is the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Faulkes, r. f.	2	3	John Grum, s. s.	2	6
W. Moses, 2 b.	4	1	H. Manolt, l. f.	4	4
Tilleu, l. f.	5	1	Beach, c.	3	4
Angus, s. s.	2	3	John Snyder, c. f.	3	4
Woodruff, 3 b.	2	2	W. Brown, r. f.	5	3
Lum, 1 b.	5	1	A. Mills, p.	3	4
Ball, c. f.	3	2	G. Grum, 3 b.	2	4
Clark, p.	3	2	F. Pidgeon, 2 b.	2	5
Summers, c.	1	4	W. Campbell, 1 b.	1	4
Total.		19	Total		35

UMPIRE—Mr. A. Whitehead, of the Adriatics, of Newark.

SCORERS—Union, F. Burnett; Eckford, Mr. Mann.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT held above the views of buyers. CORN held at about 54c., which is 1c. above shippers' views. Market quiet. Other Grains nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 27c. on Flour; 8c. on Wheat; 7½c. on Corn. *Lake Imports to-day*—430 bbls. Flour; 39,200 bushels Wheat; 18,300 bushels Corn; 8,400 bushels Oats. *Receipts* since opening of navigation to Aug. 1—93,143 bbls. Flour; 1,865,693 bushels Wheat; 2,998,641 bushels Corn; 232,251 bushels Oats; 42,118 bushels Barley; 46,453 bushels Rye; 16,896 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports to-day*—220 bbls. Flour; 11,600 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn; 462 bushels Peas.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR, demand improved, and some inquiry from the East, receipts not large, and yesterday's quotations maintained; sales 1,200 bbls. There are sales to-day of new WHEAT, in small parcels, comprising 2,000 bushels new white Michigan, on private terms, and about 2,000 bushels Mediterranean at $1 20, and old white Michigan at $1 43. CORN unchanged, and less doing; sales 12,000 bushels, afloat and at dépot, at 59½c.@60c. OATS in moderate demand; sales 22,000 bushels, at 37½c. for Canada, 38c. for Western and car lots of State, delivered, and 39c. for State, afloat. WHISKY dull.

BUFFALO, Thursday, August 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and in fair demand; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 87½@$5 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for extra Ohio and Indiana; $5 50@$6 for double extra. WHEAT advanced 1c., and in fair demand for new red Winter; stock light; sales 20,000 bush. at $1 09. CORN steady and in fair demand; sales 60,000 bush. at 50c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 40c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bush. Wheat, 34,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bush. Wheat, 84,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR active. WHEAT firm; sales 30,000 bushels at 90c.@92c. for Spring; $1@$1 01 for red, in store. CORN firm and steady; sales 15,000 bushels at 42½c.@43c., in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—15,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 202,500 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm at 5c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ℔ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 2.

COTTON—sales to-day, 300 bales, including 8 bales new, at 11½c. for middling. FLOUR quiet, at $5 40@$5 50; business small, but prices firm. PORK firm at $21. LARD in kegs, 14c.; LARD in barrels, 14¼c. WHISKY, 17¼c.@18c. Exchange on London, 9¼@9½ premium; do. with Bills of Lading, 8½@9 premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅜@⅝ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR quiet, but firmer. WHEAT firm; red, $1 20@$1 30; white, $1 30@$1 50. CORN firm; yellow, 72c.@73c.; white, 75c.@80c. PROVISIONS quiet, firm and unchanged. WHISKY steady, at 20½c.@21c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR in better demand. WHISKY 16½c. BACON firm; holders ask 9½c.@11½c. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. MONEY in fair demand at 8@10 ℔ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York steady at ½ ℔ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT active; white, $1 40@$1 55; red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN scarce; yellow in demand at 68c. WHISKY steady at 21c.@22c.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Bremen* will close to-morrow, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Star of the West* and *Quaker City* will close on Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Bremen	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Vigo	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool
North Briton	Aug. 4	Quebec	Liverpool
Connaught	Aug. 7	Boston	Galway
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'tn
City of Washingt'n	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Pacific	Aug. 14	New-York	Galway
Saxonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	Aug. 16	New-York	MilfdHaven
Prince Albert	Aug. 16	New-York	Galway
Kangaroo	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'tn
FROM EUROPE.			
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Kangaroo	July 25	Liverpool	New-York
Canadian	July 25	Liverpool	Quebec
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.			
Star of the West	Aug. 6	New-York	Havana
Quaker City	Aug. 6	New-York	Havana
Matanzas	Aug. 8	New-York	Matanzas.
Karnak	Aug. 18	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG 2.—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Marquis and Marchioness Chandos and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr and Mrs. T. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnes, Mr. and Mrs. Rumrill Mr. and Mrs. Jos. F. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Monrose, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hawkesworth, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Alvear, Mrs. M. Clarke D. Hadamard, G. Fuller Gravenhoorst, A. C. Wing, Capt. Foster, J. W. Smith, C. F. Griffen, James Duncan, Wm. Brand, Alexis Brun, Thos. Fraser, Mrs. Train, Mr Whitfield, Mr. Reindshoff, Henry Mitchell Peter Donald, J. S. Wilmerding, J. Wimpfheimer, F. W. Hills, H Schondorf, Mr. Casolan, Andrew Low, D. O Sullivan, D. S. Jackson, D. L. De Jonges Mr. Pesser, Mr. and Mrs. Bass, Mrs Parsons and sister, L. Wald, D. Messinger, Mr. Goldstein, John L. Neill, Wm. Hodges, George A. Fanshawe, John B Hall, John McCormick, Henry Ram, H. Bays, John Alexandre, Mr. Denby, Robert Lawson, E. Ollberman, J. Dreyfous, Mr. Woolrich, H. Kean, Mr. McKay, Mr King D. Jamison, L. J Lamer T. A. Newhall and son, M. V. E. Mayer, C. Hotze, Mr and Mrs. Alex. Purdie, H. James, Wm. Skinner, John Field, Samuel Tapscott, John Farrer, S. Angell and sister, Henry Scadden, Samuel Meagor, James Harper, Thos. A. Devyo. Total, 93.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—H. P. Beeve and wife, Mrs. A. Sawyer, W. N. Hall, A. Chabot, J. J. Black, O. N. Bradbury and wife Mrs. C. A. Dickey, E. Myers Capt Frisbie, A Carnwall, J. Carswell, W. Winant, B. Cook, R. Hamilton and wife, J. Carolan, F. Cleary, Mrs S. Ingham and child, W. Duffy and wife T. O. Jackson, B. Casserly, S M. Miles, Jas. Smith, J. B Moon, J. G. Wallace, Mrs. Thompson and 3 infants M. Runck, M. Davidson, S. Mainy, P. Quackenbush and wife, H. C. Noyes, H S. Stewart, A. Driscoll, J. D. Nippert, B. M. Mont and wife, David M. Smith, H. M. Cole, C. Ayres, F. Harter, Mr. Harris, wife and 2 children, N. A. Bigo's, A Zabrinski, G. A. Emery, R. B. Wasson, S. Cheesbrough, M. Courtenay, M. M. Moody, O. W. Thompson, J F. Dyer, E Taylor, E. C. Clark, L. Overmyer and wife, B Overmyer, J. Overmyer, E. Overmyer, P. Choton, J. Appleby, Mrs. Mary Morbush and child W. J. Foster, H L Knight, Jos. Smith and 2 boys, J. Bernard, J Miller, Jacob Kuhen, Mrs. Benstein and infant, and 130 in the steerage.

In steamship Karnak, from Nassau—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Harris, female servant and 2 children; Mrs. C. Joyce and child, Mr. O. Scott, Mr. R. Butler, Mr. T. Darling, Capt. Hiram Stickney. Total, 11.

Passengers Sailed.

In ship Edwin Forrest, for Hong Kong—Mrs. B. W. Crocker, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. A. Rohrer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 58 | Sun sets.... 7 14 | Moon rises .. 7 57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 35 | Gov. Island. 9 24 | Hell Gate....10 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Jura, Mordie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Great Eastern, J. Vine Hall, Norfolk, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, ——.

Ships Golden Rule, Mayo, London, Nesmith & Sons; Miles Standish, Gardener, London, E. Caldwell; Belle Wood, Bush, New-Orleans, ——; Middlesex, Parmelee, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Barks N. Curvin, Montfort, Bordeaux, R. W. Trundy; Wm. Henry, Stevens, Cardenas, J. & T. A. R. Webster.

Brigs Reporter, Gwinn, Cardenas, ——; A. Owen, Ray, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Sons.

Schooners S. J. Day, Sparrow, Lavacca, ——; Sarah Maria, Underhill, Granada, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; W. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Bether, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; Elva, (Br.,) Curlew, Eleuthera, J. Eneas; Sturges, Bergman, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Margaret, Megee, Petersburgh, ——; Lydia Ann, Weaver, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool July 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. July 21, passed ships Guy Mannering, Henry Clay and Advance, for Liverpool. Same day, 7:30 P. M., passed steamship Europa. 22d, signalized ship John Bright, bd E. 31st, passed ship M. Rideout, bd. E. Arr. off Castle Garden at 3:40 P. M.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall July 25, with mdse and $968,678 83 in specie to D. B. Allen & Co. Arr. off the Battery at 3:40 A. M.

Steamship Karnak, Brownless, Nassau, N. P., July 28, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c. with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to H. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Ship Ringleader, (of Boston,) White, Manila March 31, passed Cape of Good Hope May 26, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic July 3 in lon. 37 30, with sugar and hemp to master. Experienced heavy weather off the Cape.

Bark Crusader, (of Boston,) Moore, Leghorn 69 ds., and 30 from Gibraltar, with marble, rags, &c., to John Boynton & Son.

Brig Mary H., (of Gloucester,) Lane, St. John, P. R., July 19, with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Bead, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Open Sea, (of Bangor,) Bibbidge, Arecelbo, P. R., July 20 with sugar, &c. to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Emma V., (of Provincetown,) Cook, Arroyo, P. R. 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Riera & Theband—vessel to Bassett, Bacon & Co.

Schr. Maria Pickup, (of Dennis,) Baker, Jacmel July 17, with coffee, &c., to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Hallet, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R De Wolff.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. E. A. Hubbard, Smith, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Brave, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. A. E. Douglas, Nickerson, Hartford 2 ds.

Schr. Hannah D., Nickerson, Harwich 3 ds.

WIND—During the day from N. to S.

Sailed.

Steamships Great Eastern (Br.,) for Annapolis; Jura, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Montgomery, for Savannah. Brig Emma, for Para.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.—The steamships Great Eastern and Jura cld the Bar bd. out. No vessels in sight bd in. Wind moderate S. S. E. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 2, sunset.—No vessels in sight bd. in. Wind light from S. E. Weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Arr. U. S. steamer Vixen, Phelps, from New-York; steamer Cambridge, Howes, from Philadelphia; ship Columbia, Roberts, from London; barks Moonbeam, Dow, from Liverpool; Fauna, Newman, from Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Arr. ship Atlanta, Liverpool; brig C. C. Billings, Trinidad. Spoken, July 9, no lat. or lon. Br. bark Hindoo, from Caernarvon for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Arr. ships Senator, from Havre; Hemisphere, from New-York; Congress, from Boston; barks William and Jane, from Boston; H. Gregory, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Huntsville, of Cromwell's Savannah line, was, this morning, taken on the large sectional dock for the purpose of being recaulked.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The ship Euterpe, previously reported ashore near the entrance of the harbor, will be taken to-morrow on the United States dock. Her copper is not wrinkled and it is hoped it will not be necessary to strip her. The ship Polynesia has damaged her cargo. The ship Ocean Pearl has landed her cargo in excellent order, also ship David Crockett's cargo looks well thus far. The steamship Cortes is being fitted, and strengthened to run on the northern coast.—(By letter.)

Spoken, &c.

Baltic—Br. schr., from Philadelphia for Nassau, July 23, lat. 28 11, lon. 71 31.

Foreign Ports.

VALPARAISO.—Arr., June 19, ship Nellie Merrill, Boston 110 ds.; 21st, do. George Peabody, Callao 24 ds. Sld., June 19, Am. bark Lucy L. Hale, Caldera; 20th, ship John Land, California; do. Nellie Merrill, Caldera.

Am. ships at Callao July 14, U. S. steamer-of-war Wyoming, Kinco, Mary Bangs, F. A. Palmer, Marcellus, Rambler, Ceylon, bark Oscar, Reindeer, Julia Lawrence, in ballast; bark Oasis, Alfred Lemont, Lucy A. Nickels, ship Coriane, Horsburgh, loaded with guano. Sld. for Chinchas since July 1: Hellespont, John Stuart, John Sturgis, Neptune's Car.

Arr. at Nassau, July 14, schr. D. Davidson, Ketchum, New-York, and sld. for do. via Eleuthera, 18th; 28th, schr. Evelina, Kelly, Philadelphia. Sld., 12th, schr. Azorian, Eneas, New-York, via St Salvador; 17th, Willow, Bunker, Jacksonville; A. Candle, Sweeting, New-York; 20th, Arctic, Rhodeshwall, do., via Eleuthera.

At Arecelbo, P. R., July 20, schr. Templeton, Hodgdon, from Aquadilla, P. R., for New-York, to load.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 20 brigs B. W. Chaloner, Kenny, for New-York next day; Sitka, Steele, discg.

[PER ASIA.]

Arrived from New-York—Orpheus, off Beachy Head; Sir Robert Peel, off the Isle of Wight; Adolphine, at Helvoet.

Arrived from Boston—Fleet Eagle, at Helvoet.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Burlington and A. Snow, at Helvoet; John Spear and Lochinvar, at Antwerp; R. A. Heirn, Ashland and Essex, at Gironde; Sempervira, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Mobile—Rosalia Anna and Julia, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Charleston—Maria, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Barcelona—Ellen Stewart, at Helvoet, after being aground.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THREE ENGLISH SERVANTS WANTED—One as cook, and to assist at plain washing and ironing; she must thoroughly understand English cooking and be a good bread baker; wages $8 per month.
One as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; wages $7 per month.
One as nurse, to take the entire charge of two children, one of whom is an infant, and the other two years of age. The nurse will be required to reside in a family living in Tarrytown, 30 miles from the City; wages $6 a month.
To save trouble, none need apply unless they are perfectly competent to fill the above situations, have good references and are English only. Apply at No. 163 Chambers-st.

PERRIN MARKET FOR SALE—THAT well-known and old-established stand corner of Broadway and 32d-st., with a lease of the premises for two years from 1st May, 1860. The market is fitted up in the very best style, marble-top stands, stalls and patent ice-house, &c. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at No. 83 West 32d-st., and at No. 4 Broad-st. JOHN HEYZER.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, MATErial, &c., of the basket store, in connection with the manufacturing business, No. 179 Greenwich st., near Dey; has good wholesale cash trade, and has been established many years; owing to the recent fire, will be sold on liberal terms or exchanged for small house; lease five years. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMber, a first-class teacher in a boys' boarding school near Pittsburgh; must be a good teacher of Latin, Greek, and a knowledge of French and German is desired; an Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No 64 New Brighton, Beaver Co., Penn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, three rooms deep, No. 288 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements, in first-rate order, just painted throughout. Inquire at No. 276 8th av.

STORE NO. 412 BROADWAY TO LET.—Valuable lease of the lower part of the store No. 412 Broadway, running through 200 feet, containing a large amount of room. For particulars, apply at No. 412 Broadway.